Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXVII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1868. NO. 3.

The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home. Our Country, and our Brother Man.

The Conclusion of the Story.

Looking over the volume just closed we find a partial account of a little trip made in the vicinity of Portland one-half day just preceding the State Fair, which account has never been concluded. Justice to our readers requires that the remainder of that story should be told.

After the inspection of the corn canning establishment of Mr. J. Winslow Jones, we started for the works of the Cumberland Bone Company, situated at a quiet little place in the town of Westbrook, known as "Duck Pond," the distance to which, from the "Riverton Factory" of Mr. Jones was not far from three miles. The works at Duck Pond were formerly used as a paper mill, but when the Bone Company was started they purchased the property and converted it into suitable arrangements for carrying on their business, and although a part of the power is now used in the manufacture of wooden ware of various kinds, the main portion of the works are devoted to the various processes in the manipulation and conversion of bones into the fertilizer known as "Superphosphate of Lime." We had long felt a desire to witness the various operations connected with such an establishment, and while there took great pains to examine somewhat minutely every part of the process. The first operation is that of crushing the bones, and the first thing that attracted our attention was one of these heavy, expensive mills at work, cracking, crushing and grinding the tough, hard, raw bones, more refractory than granite or flint, until they were reduced to a uniform fineness, like coarse sand. The mills employed for this purpose are made in Philadelphia, and the extra parts, the "cone dress" or inner grinding surface, and the "cylinder dress," or outer grinding surface, are also obtained there. These are the parts that soonest wear out, and so severe is the work they are called upon to perform, that the sets do not last, even under the most favorable conditions but about two weeks, while sometimes they will be used up in as many days. The grinding surface of these mills, are full of irregular corrugations and indentations, those in the concave shell, and the outer surface of the cone which revolves within this shell, being larger at the top, and growing smaller by degrees until the bottom is reached. After the bones are ground they are put into large vats, and water added until the whole is thoroughly wet through. This done a sufficient quantity of oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid, is added to render soluble the whole of the phosphoric acid contained in the bone. This is in consequence of the stronger affinity of the sulphuric acid for the lime; as it takes away the lime from its former combination, forming a sulphate of lime, and leaving the phosphoric acid in a condition in which plants can readily avail themselves of it and feed upon it. When the new combinations are effected, the whole is in a pasty, sticky condition, and if thus dried would be in very tough lumps, difficult to reduce to a sufficiently fine powder, and it would be found to attract moisture from the air and grow damp and sticky again; hydroscopic, is we believe the technical word which is used to express this characteristic. So in the manufacture of this fertilizer it is found necessary to employ what is termed a "drier;" and for this purpose various agents are used by different manufacturers. Some make use of large quantities of dried peat, muck, clay, loam, sand, ashes, plaster, &c. But it is one of the peculiarly distinguishing features of this company, that nothing whatever is used as a "drier" except an additional quantity of finely ground bone. This is next incorporated into this pasty mass, which is afterwards thrown into large heaps, of from twenty to one hundred tons each, according to circumstances. In these heaps the ground bone last added undergoes fermentation and decomposition; and a little distance under the surface of one of them, we found from actual trial that it was too hot to bear the hand, so great was the heat, and this too, after it had been mixed some weeks. One result of this is that the bone is reduced to a state of minute division, and thus does its work as a "drier" by enabling the mass to be ground to a satisfactory degree of fineness.

In case the internal heat of this pile is not sufficient to drive off the surplus moisture, it is spread on platforms for that purpose. Another effect is, that the last added bone is reduced to a condition in which plants can get it just as fast as they need it, although it has not been, to use another technical term, rendered immediately "soluble." A special benefit incidentally growing out of the process above named is, that during the decomposition of this dose of ground raw bone used as a "drier," ammonia is freely evolved from the nitrogen of the animal portion of the bone, and this, instead of escaping, goes into partnership with the liberated acid and forms phosphate of ammonia, which as every one of any chemical knowledge whatever knows, is the very richest fertilizer in the world, and this remains diffused throughout the mass, ready to act at once upon being put into the ground and introduced into the plant. May we not possibly find here, one reason for the very steady and lasting effects, in some instances (as our columns will bear witness) until the end of the season and even throughout subsequent years, which this brand of Super-phosphate has shown?

A recent discovery of much importance in the manufacture of fertilizers of this character has been made in the fact that an acid phosphate has the power to, liberate potash from feldspar, and to form with it a phosphate of potash, and thus compel any granitic soil itself to furnish a supply of potash. Previous to this discovery a portion of neutral salts of potash was put into the phosphate made at Duck Pond, it being supposed necessary in order to form a perfect manure to furnish this important constituent of plants. This has now been discontinued, and in its place they give more acid phosphate, and this is supplied through the agency of carbonized bone (which contains fifty per cent. more of phosphoric acid than raw bone) treated with acid. The lack of nitrogen in the carbonized bone is made up partly by fish, prepared by a process which retains all its ammonia, and partly by sulphate of ammonia, both of these being added at the right stage in the process of manufacture.

The works at Duck Pond are much more extensive, the facilities for the manufacture of their fertilizer more complete, and the machinery more permanent and extensive than we had supposed. New machinery has been obtained from time to time, whenever better appliances could be discovered, and we learned that it was the intention of the company to import from England another spring important additions to that already on hand. Thus in place of deterioration from year to year, there has been constant improvement affecting both the chemical constitution and mechanical condition of their fertilizer.

Much has been said in the papers by those who had an itching to make a show of supposed knowledge and shrewdness, as to the practicability of farmers making superphosphate for themselves. We have always insisted that this could not be done to advantage, and we have made this statement too from the somewhat imperfect knowledge we had of the manufacture of Super-phosphate previous to our visit to the works of the Cumberland Company. Since witnessing what we did of the required machinery and the various processes of manufacture, we see the folly of it more forcibly than before, especially so long as a good article can be bought for a fair price. We may as well here perhaps as any where, state our reasons for this conviction.

1st. It is simply impossible for farmers, with all the hammers or other appliances at their command, to reduce raw bones to the requisite degree of fineness for the purpose. Even with the aid of the heavy and expensive machinery used at Duck Pond, by means of which the bones are reduced to the consistency of coarse sand, it takes six weeks to be properly treated with the acid. How much longer would it take to reduce the coarse lumps broken under the heaviest sledge a farmer could use?

2d. It is impossible to make small parcels as good as when made in larger quantities. This rule, which admits of general application, has special force when applied to the making of chemical fertilizers.

3d. It is dangerous for unskilled persons to handle such a powerfully caustic and destructive an article as oil of vitriol.

4th. If farmers buy oil of vitriol at retail, it is at a great disadvantage over those who purchase a thousand carboys at a time; and if they purchase ground bones, they are liable to gross impositions in buying an article adulterated with ground clam shells, oyster shells, vegetable ivory, and other worthless trash. Dealers inclined to cheat have as good a chance to operate with ground bone as with Super-phosphate.

This company is a credit to our State, and its establishment marks an important event in our agricultural history. Our farmers have an article, manufactured at home, and by those who have a reputation at stake, that has met the wants of those who have been looking for a fertilizer that would give satisfaction; and even if the company has received no dividends, the farmers at large have reaped the benefits of its establishment.

We have not room now to write out notes of visits to the works of the Portland Kerosene Company at Cape Elizabeth, the Atwood Lead Company, Vitriol Works, &c., &c. If not so old as to have lost their interest, we may do so at another time.

The New Mode of Curing Hay.

We received a very pleasant call, one day last week, from Frederick V. Stewart, Esq., of Farmington, an enthusiastic amateur farmer, and widely known as a prominent stage proprietor, whose knowledge of the value of hay and other feeding stuff for horses is derived from a close observation and experience of many years. Mr. Stewart detailed to us in an interesting manner, his method of curing hay by putting it into the barn very soon after being cut, as has been recommended by some and denounced by others who have tried the method; but which he is satisfied is the true mode of curing hay, and if done as he recommends he says failure is impossible.

His plan is to commence cutting the grass when in the second blossom. If cut before this it is not hay, but is too full of the natural juices of the rank growing grass to cure perfectly by this method. At the time it is in the second blossom it contains all the nutriment, and this period is usually from the tenth to the fifteenth of July. He begins mowing in the morning with the machine after the dew is completely off, and about one o'clock commences to rake and haul in, beginning at the outer edge of the piece and following round in the exact course of the machine, and getting all in before the dew has commenced to fall. This is mowed away in the barn, and the next day the same course is followed, putting it upon the same mow until the band is full. As it takes about twenty-four hours for fermentation to take place, the hay put on from day to receives no injury from this cause. At the top the mow straw or old hay to the depth of a foot and a half is put on. This absorbs the moisture given off by the heating process, leaving the hay bright and sweet, and of such a delicate flavor that stock will prefer it to any late cut hay, however well cured in the open air. Mr. Stewart has never known a case where this plan was closely followed to result in failure, and if failure does result it is from the fact of there being dew in the grass when cut, or of its being out at too early a stage in the growth of the grass.

We have in our office specimens of hay (an exact sample of all in his barns) cured by Mr. Stewart both last summer, and a year ago last summer, which we should be happy to show to any farmer.

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

A Good Cow. Mr. B. P. Butler, of Minot, has a native cow that made during the months of June and July last, one hundred and eleven and one-half pounds of butter—being an average of about twelve pounds per week.

Essex Swine. Mr. L. A. Dow of Waterville, enquires if any party in this State is engaged in breeding or has for sale, the pure blood Essex swine. If so, we think it would be for their advantage to advertise. We do not know of any ourselves.

Percheron Horses for Maine. We learn that Mr. Horace Woodman of Saco, has lately purchased "Conqueror," the finest of the Percheron stallions, lately imported by the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, for the improvement of the breed of draught horses. A little infusion of this blood into our breeds of horses will doubtless be of great advantage for purposes of work and draught, and it is understood he will be kept for stock purposes in the vicinity of Saco.

A New Potato. We acknowledge the receipt of specimens of the "Herrick potato," from I. Hutchings, Jr., Wellington. It is only three years from the seed, and Mr. Hutchings says of it: "It is very productive, does not rot, and I consider it a very good table potato. It is as early as the Jackson, and under the same conditions will yield double what that variety will. I think it will prove a valuable addition to our list of new varieties." We shall exhibit specimens at the potato exhibition at the State House.

The Horticulturist. With the new year this old established work passes into the hands of Mr. Henry T. Williams, who will make some improvements, and infuse into it new vitality. The office of publication will still remain at 37 Park Row, New York, and the terms as heretofore, $2.50 per annum.

A Note from Penobscot.

A subscriber at Lincoln, who calls himself a "part farmer," says he has harvested the past year one thousand bushels of potatoes, and slaughtered five pigs, the largest of which weighed 507 pounds, total weight of the five, 2072 pounds. He continues:

"The weather here is comfortably cool, but only three or four inches of snow. The hay crop was very good here, but as May, Dill says, "it goes like daw before the sun." I have heard of its being sold at the barn as high as sixteen dollars a ton, already. The E. & N. A. Railway is advancing steadily. They have commenced cutting through the hills near Centre Lincoln, and will work between there and Winn this winter."

The Potato Exhibition.

Certainly no one who read carefully our article in No. 52, last volume, calling attention to the proposed potato exhibition at the State House in this city during the session of the Maine Board of Agriculture, could possibly have drawn from it any other than a favorable inference. But to satisfy any of our readers who may have obtained such an impression from reading it, we will say we believe the proposed exhibition to be one that will serve to allay rather than increase the "fever," and that good in many ways will come from it. The potato is an important crop to this State, and as the old varieties are so much impaired in vitality some interest should be taken by our farmers to secure the best yielding, and healthiest varieties for propagation. The direct results of this exhibition will be that this matter of new sorts will to a great measure be taken from the hands of speculators and placed under the control of farmers themselves; at any rate the experiences of farmers in the growing of the new varieties will act as a sort of controling power to the operations of potato speculators, that can do no harm and may do much good. Thus much as introductory to the note from Hon. Samuel Wasson of Ellsworth, which follows:

"By an usfortunate 'slip of the pen,' you originated a term, which is serving as a text for many an elaborate editorial in regard to an imaginary disease, cognomened 'the potato fever.' I regret to see that some of your contemporaries regard the proposed exhibition as in sympathy with this 'disease.' Nothing can be more foreign to the truth. It was not, nor is it now, contemplated by those who gave birth to the idea of an exhibition of potatoes, to foster or to give countenance to any 'fevers' or humbugs. The potato is, and must continue to be one of the staple products of Maine. But there is a 'confusion confounded' in regard to varieties, their individual merits and demerits, which, it was believed, such an exhibition would measurably restore to order. It has been the practice for some years, to exhibit some one product of the State during the session of the Board of Agriculture. We have had the beehive, cheese, fruit, without any *dangerous symptoms*, and cannot the humble potato have its turn without diseased results?

Now, Messrs. Editors, make the *amende honorable*, or look out for rotten potatoes, if such find their way to the exhibition."

New Publications.

The Elements of Agriculture: A Book for Young Farmers. By Geo. E. Warring, Jr., New York: The Tribune Association, 1868. 12 mo. pp. 254. Price $1.50.

The second edition of a work first given to the public fourteen years ago, revised and amended by the author and containing the results of the latest teachings in chemistry and the most enlightened practice of modern farming. The five general sections of the work treat of the plant, the soil, manures, mechanical cultivation and analysis; and the facts which lie at the foundation of the art of farming, and which are necessary to the business education of every farmer, are stated with a brevity and force refreshing to notice, and which renders the work well adapted to all farmers young or old.

The Diseases of Sheep Explained and Described: With the proper remedies to prevent and cure the same. By Henry Clock, V. S., Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 1868. 12 mo. pp. 146. Price $1 50.

We learn from the title page of this volume that the author is a "graduate of the Royal College at Berlin, Prussia," and was late "Veterinary Surgeon-in-Chief of the U. S. A." We have given it a general examination, and aside from the somewhat egotistical style in which it is written, find but little in it to criticise. In some places there are foreign expressions rather unintelligible to American readers, and also statements that need some modification. For instance: our readers will learn for the first time, we presume, that a two-year-old sheep is called a "haggerel," and a "hagget;" and also that the milk of the coarser sheep is used for the purpose of "making a fatty cheese." This should have been left out of an American work. The diseases of sheep are treated in a full, and generally intelligible manner, and sheep farmers will find it a useful work to study.

The Mule. A Treatise on the Breeding, Training, and Uses to which he may be put. By Harvey Riley. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. 12 mo. pp. 107. Price $1.50.

During the war the author was Superintendent of the Government corral at Washington, and writes—as the preface states—from a thirty years' experience in the use of the mule, during which time he has made his nature a careful study. Mules are known to be economical workers, and when treated with kindness will give kindness in return. Many farmers and lumbermen in our own State are using them to a considerable extent in preference to horses, and to such (besides being a contribution to our agricultural literature not to be overlooked) the book in question will be a welcome one.

All the above are for sale in this city by J. Frank Pierce, Water street.

The Opinion of our Readers.

One of our agents writing from a county in the eastern part of the State says: "The Farmer is nearer perfection with the mass of its readers in this county than it has been for a long time."

A farmer in one of the up river counties sending an article for publication, writes: "Please consider that anything I can write or do in the interest of the Farmer will always be done promptly and with pleasure. I am proud of it as an exponent of improved agriculture in Maine, and I believe it is the best *farmer's paper* published in the country. I say this because I mean it."

A local agent in Oxford county, writes: "Your valuable paper has visited me weekly for a number of years, always welcome, always instructive, and always serving to attach me more firmly to my native State and her highest interests, of which the Maine Farmer is a true and faithful advocate."

A Farmers' Convention.

The Farmers' Convention, to take place at Manchester, N. H., on the 29th and 30th of this month, promises to be an interesting occasion to all who may be able to attend. The exercises will consist of lectures, essays and discussions, and among the prominent agriculturists engaged to be present are, Dr. George B. Loring, Hon. Simon Brown, of the N. E. *Farmer*, A. D. Smith, President of Dartmouth College, Dr. Henry Boynton, of Vermont, Hon. Henry F. French, of Boston, Col. Thos. S. Lang, of this State and others. The programme also includes the reading of a "Pastoral Poem" by Wm. Stark, Esq., of Manchester. Arrangements have been made for the Railroads to carry and return those attending the Convention at half fare.

That Churn. Our correspondent at Blanchard, who writes about the work recently done by the Peerless churn, and asks "who saw it done," is informed that the editors and proprietors of the Maine Farmer saw it done, and that they have no interest whatever in the article, except to let the people know when a really good article makes its appearance. Our aim is to carefully examine every matter before pronouncing upon it, and guard our readers in every possible and fair way, against imposition and humbug.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Talks about Farming---No. 1.

Messrs. Editors:—Your invitation to farmers, to spend a portion of their time these long winter evenings in writing for the columns of the Maine Farmer, seems to me to be about the right sort of thing; at least, it should be satisfactory to farmers themselves, who have thus generously given them an opportunity to compare views, relate their experience during the past summer, suggest improvements, and talk about their plans for the coming season. For one, I feel inclined to respond to your cordial invitation, the more readily, some of my friends may be malicious enough to say, that although no knight of the quill, I can farm it upon paper rather better than in any other way. Well, I will not deny that there may be some truth in that; still I do not by any means despair of becoming a good farmer yet.

When I bought my farm, two years and a half ago, I suppose that I knew rather more about the practical operation of a farm than—well, than a native of the tropics may be supposed to know about preparing ice for the market. For, you see I had once lived upon a farm. I had handled the hoe, the rake, the pitchfork and the shovel—much to my boyish chagrin, I am free to own; for I was something of a book worm in those days, and found it far pleasanter digging out Greek and Latin roots, than digging rocks or potatoes. Ah, me! I little thought at that time that I should ever be a farmer. I dare say, had any one suggested the idea, that I should have resented it as an indignity. And this is not to be much wondered at. Farming in those days was not very pleasant or profitable work—indeed, it was for the most part, the merest drudgery, with little of skill and less of intelligence—with neither "width nor beauty nor independence." Little wonder then, that I should have acquired a distaste for farming, that, but for the enlightening influence of good, sound agricultural journals, our own Maine Farmer first and foremost among the number, would have lasted me my life long.

Well, I have gossipped about myself quite too long; and after my rather frank admission, I suppose that my talk about farming will be taken by you and your readers at about what it is worth. Still, something perhaps may be learned from my mistakes.

What you want of us, Messrs. Editors, I suppose is plain, familiar farm talk, upon such topics as may suggest themselves to us in the course of our every day experience—such talk as we would make at our Farmers' Club, if we had one, which I am sorry to say we have not in this neighborhood. If I understand you rightly, and my talk shall prove of sufficient interest to be worthy of a place in your columns, I shall certainly esteem it a favor to be allowed to chat occasionally with you and your readers during the winter months.

In beginning, in order that we may better understand each other, I will give you a short description of my farm. Not that it is particularly worth describing, but that those who care to read may have some idea of the sort of land that I am cultivating. One thing you will learn from these papers, should you take the trouble to read them—that it is an excellent farm—to improve. How far I am likely to succeed in my attempts at improvement, I leave others to judge.

My farm lies in the valley of the Kennebec, about half a mile from the river, and contains about one hundred and fifty acres. If I were writing this for an advertisement, I suppose I should say, "suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland;" but as I am not, I will omit this and leave the suitableness as a matter of doubt. The soil is varied. When I bought the farm, an old resident here told my man that it was a very good farm, for there were all kinds of land on it. I have found this quite true. The arable portions, about sixty acres, are mostly strong red, and sandy loam. There are however, a few acres of clay loam, and a few runs in which the surface soil is a black muck, while the subsoil is clay. The red loam was originally a little rocky; but the rocks have been removed. The subsoil is retentive and inclined to clay; but the surface is rolling or gently undulating, and the natural drainage for the most part good. The pastures are, with the exception of perhaps a dozen acres, rocky; and when I say rocky, I mean just that. Portions of them have been plowed, and are in cultivated grasses; the balance has never been plowed. I suppose it can be, but would rather be excused from trying it myself. A former proprietor once conceived the idea of plowing up a few acres of the rockiest pasture. He tried it. He drove about the pasture with his team and—a plow, five or six times, and stopped to take breath and see how it looked. He was somewhat surprised at the result. It looked precisely as it did before. He could not see where he had made a mark. This may be considered a "whopper;" but I have it from excellent authority—the gentleman himself. On the whole, I don't think I shall plow that pasture, at least not till rocks are in better demand than at present. Meanwhile it makes very good pasture for sheep and young stock.

The rocks are mostly gray granite, indicating a strong soil, some large boulders, but generally broken up and lying near the top of the ground. Quite an extensive ridge or bluff of this granite lies at the southern extremity of the farm. Whether it is capable of being quarried or not, I am unable to say. It is full of seams and crevices and miniature caves, and was once a famous resort for bears; but is now only inhabited by foxes and raccoons. This granite ledge also crops out in one or two other places on the farm, where there are no surface rocks at all. This seems rather singular to me. But little slate is found here, hardly enough to furnish covering for drains. Mica and iron pyrites are seen occasionally, as on the "widow's farm;" and the water in various places is strongly impregnated with iron; still I do not expect to open a mine at present. I have also noticed oil upon the surface of pools of water. If I should "strike ile" by and by, I shall perhaps be able to carry out some of my projected improvements. To be serious, you will see that my farm is composed of land and—rocks. The arable land is for the most part very good naturally. The rocky land makes fair pasture, but not so good as the pastures of Oxford county. The orcharding is good, and the wood land excellent. The wet places I am draining as fast as I can. When I came here there was a disagreeable mucky run just back of the buildings. This I have thoroughly underdrained. The ditch was dug two and a half feet deep, and the channel is eight inches wide and six inches deep. A good deal of water runs through it in the spring and fall. In many situations I would dig three feet deep at least; but here two and one-half feet drain the land perfectly. We dug in a dry time, and found that at about two feet below the surface, the water began to ooze through. This I find a very good test of the necessary depth. Only tap the springs or veins, and there is no trouble. This ditch cost me a good deal more than it should have done, simply because it was a first attempt, and I did not know how to go to work; but I learned something from it. I learned that it is not best to attempt too much at one time; no more, in fact, than you have working force to finish in one season. In my case we began too much. The rains came on before we were done digging, and we could not finish the ditch. During the winter, in places the sides fell in, and it had to be shoveled out again the next summer. This was no agreeable task. One does not like to do such work over again. However, we laid the stone during the fall, and filled up the ditch, crowning it up well in the middle to keep the surface water from running over it. But the next spring, in spite of this precaution, during the excessive rains of May, the surface water found its way into the channel, making an ugly hole some ten feet long about middle way of the ditch. It seems that I had miscalculated the extent and force of the water running through this low place in times of freshet. The trouble was not from the water near the ditch—that for the most part found its way naturally into the channel, and was carried off; but this surface water came from quite an extent of elevated ground above. What I should have done, was to cut an open head drain to carry the water off into the ditch by the roadside; but one must learn these things by experience. I am "going to school" now, and sometimes have to pay pretty dear for my lesson. We had to take up about two rods of the drain and lay it over again; aside from this, I think no damage was done—at any rate it performs well now. I have this summer backfurrowed over the drain, leaving a channel at each side about ten feet each way. This works admirably so far. Had I not believed in underdraining, I should have been pretty well discouraged in my first attempt. G. B. D.

For the Maine Farmer.

Large Hogs.

As I have frequently seen accounts of large hogs in your paper, I thought I would send you the weight of two hogs (dressed), raised by Thomas Joselyn, of this town. They were 18 months old and weighed 1102 pounds. A Subscriber.

Charlestown, Dec. 14th, 1868.

For the Maine Farmer.

Tending the Barn.

There seems to be too much of practice and not enough of observation in our methods of tending farm stock in winter. They are in an unnatural state while off of their pastures, and the farmer's study should be to conform his care of them as nearly as possible to their changed circumstances. It is not so much what they eat as how it is given them, that most favorably affects their condition while at the barn. It is a false notion that no growth can be made during the winter, that stock can be expected to only "hold their own" from pasture to pasture. When first brought to the barn they should be fed the best fodder that can be got at, not the poorest, and when they have become completely weaned from the grass, then gradually introduce the coarse kinds of feed, but at no time oblige them to live entirely upon it. Many think that when feeding the poorer kinds of fodder they must confine cattle wholly to it, but this is not necessary in order to have them eat it, nor good economy even; regularity in their feed will secure the desired end. Cattle do not feed all the time when at pasture, unless obliged to get their living, and when at the barn it is only necessary that at stated times they should have as they want to eat. Three several times during the day, say from six to eight in the morning, at noon, and from four to six at night, with only such variations as necessity may require, will be found most convenient, and from one to three fodderings at a time, according to the different kinds of fodder given. My own practice is to give but five fodderings during the day, except to the working cattle and fattening animals, two in the morning, one at noon, two at night, and always the same kind of fodder at a given time, so that the animals know what to expect each time. Feed and leave the barn. If you stay to see them eat they will watch you the while for something more or better; and as a rule, do not clean out their cribs while they are in the barn but when out to drink; no matter if some orts do accumulate, as will always be the case when the coarser kinds of fodder are given. Feed right on just the same, and when you are done feeling let them pick over what they have left at their leisure, till they are turned out. Feed in the barn and not in the yard. The fact that cattle and other stock will eat out of doors what they refuse in the barn, is argument of itself that economy is in favor of keeping in doors, and when they have the privilege cattle will be found to prefer the barn to the yard, except for a short time on pleasant days. As a rule I feed the coarse fodder first, afterward that which is better, thus tempting their appetites, but it will be found that cattle are daintiest in the morning, and heartiest after they have been out to drink. Watering once a day is sufficient in cold weather, and better I think than oftener, for if turned out in the morning in the cold, cattle will rarely drink, and at night being dry, will fill themselves with cold water and go back into the barn shivering. If watered near the middle of the day, they have become sufficiently thirsty to drink, and it being the warmest part of the day, they enjoy it better than either morning or night. This does not apply to working oxen, which we have considered an exception as regards specific times, though coming under the general rule.

To sum up the matter, our rule for tending the barn is briefly this: feed in the morning as soon as you can see do so, and repeat till all are filled; turn out to drink before noon, so that the stock may be out from one to three hours, as the state of the weather may be; tie up after dinner and feed; begin to feed in the afternoon early enough, so that you may give the last foddering before dark. E. R. F.

For the Maine Farmer.

A New Sheep Rack.

I called the other day on Mr. David W. Shepard of Phillips, to see a sheep rack that he has invented and put in operation. He had fifty-two sheep feeding in a space of thirty-feet. This he did by arranging them in two tiers, one above the other. The upper tier of sheep stand on a platform about four feet wide, and raised about three feet above the floor on which the lower tier of sheep stand. The sheep in the lower tier feed from the barn floor, and for those in the upper tier, a manger is made on a level with the platform on which they stand, fourteen inches wide, and extending into the barn floor space. On the outer edge of this manger, a board some twelve inches wide, is hung by hinges, which, being allowed to fall off to an angle of forty-five degrees, allows the putting of fodder in the upper manger, and effectually prevents any chaff falling upon the heads of the lower sheep, and may be returned to a position inclining toward the sheep after the fodder is put in. Boards nine inches wide, are arranged in an upright position, with spaces of five or six inches, for the sheep to feed through. Suitable stairs to enable the sheep to reach the upper platform completes the arrangement. I don't know but something like this may have been used before. I have a faint recollection of reading something of the kind sometime ago in the Farmer. But whether so or not, I think this is, on the whole, the best arrangement I ever saw. Not only does it enable one to feed twice the number of sheep in the same space, but the sheep are more quiet, and waste less hay by catching a mouthful and then running round, and from the peculiar structure, the sheep cannot jump over one another to drive them away. The sheep soon learn to hold their place when they get it. Those I saw at Mr. Shepard's were feeding almost as quietly as cattle tied in their stalls. It will be seen that this feeding rack will be inconvenient for sheep with horns, though I saw some with horns quite wide, that had managed by turning them sidewise, to get the heads in. If this should be an objection, some other style of mangers might be substituted.

Mr. Shepard is an example of what may be done in the northerly part of the State of Maine in acquiring an independence. His farm consists of four hundred acres; his buildings, furniture, and everything about him are in the style of comfort and independence. He began twenty-four years ago, at the age of twenty-two, to work for himself. He had staid with his father till that time, and his father gave him a pair of two-year-old steers; these he sold for nineteen dollars. With this capital he commenced, and by being industrious, prudent, and shrewd at bargains, he has come to be worth, probably, ten thousand dollars. He has acquired quite a reputation for buying out those unfortunate individuals who are taken with the western fever, and must sell any how, and in this way he has made considerable money. One of his last purchases was on this wise: A man who had a valuable farm and was perfectly independent, had been offered two thousand dollars for it, but being taken suddenly ill, he offered Mr. Shepard his whole property, farm, stock, tools, crops, &c., for two thousand. Mr. S. took the offer and immediately sold out all at good prices, making at least six hundred dollars.

Albert Pease.

Grassdale, Salem, Dec., 1868.

For the Maine Farmer.

Wheat.

Messrs. Editors:—I had a piece of ground 2½ acres to sow to wheat and where, last year I planted about one-half to corn on one side on the longest way of the piece; the other half, to potatoes. I measured off across the field taking in one-half of the corn and one-half the potato ground, making one acre. I sowed the wheat the last days of April, the ground not being fit to receive the seed before. I purchased one cask of lime, slacked dry, three bushels of salt, six bushels of unleached ashes, put all together in a large box, mixed well, and sowed right after sowing the wheat, and harrowing all in. I had it thrashed and measured up from the machine and had twenty bushels of good wheat—not a great yield for an acre, but fair for this year. The land was manured last year with only one shovel full in the hill. Yours, &c.,

Plymouth, Nov. 1868. Ruel Rice.

Note. This statement of our correspondent reminds us to call upon the officers of agricultural societies and others interested to furnish us with reports of the crops of wheat for which societies awarded premiums at their late exhibitions. So far as we are informed we have returns from two counties only,—Androscoggin and Waldo. In the former county, the first premium was awarded for 23 bushels on one and one-half acre; and the second premium for 15 bushels on one acre. In Waldo county three premiums were awarded, as follows: first, 26 bushels per acre; second, 21¼ bushels per acre, and third 19¼ bushels per acre. —Eds.

Hardening Stone. A new process of hardening stone has just been devised by Messrs. Dent & Brown of Woolwich, England. The process is applicable to limestone, dolomite and chalk, and consists in brushing the surface of the stone with a solution of oxalate of ammonia. Decomposition takes place. Oxalate of lime is formed, and the pores of the stone are filled with insoluble alumina.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Principles of Horticulture.

XIII. Cuttings.

311. When a separate portion of a plant is caused to produce new roots and branches, and to increase an individual, it is a cutting.

312. Cuttings are of two sorts: cuttings properly so called, and *eyes*.

313. A cutting consists of an internodia, or a part of one, with its nodi and leaf-bud.

314. When the internodia is plunged in the earth, it attracts fluid from the soil, and nourishes the bud until it can feed itself.

315. The bud, feeding at first upon the matter in the internodia, gradually elongates upwards into a branch, and sends organized matter downwards, which becomes roots.

316. As soon as it has established a communication with the soil, it becomes a new individual, exactly like that from which it was taken.

317. As it is the action of the leaf-buds that causes growth in a cutting, it follows that no cutting without a leaf-bud will grow.

318. Unless the cutting has great vitality and power of forming adventitious leaf-buds, which sometimes happens.

319. An eye is a leaf-bud without an internodia.

320. It only differs from a cutting in having no reservoir of food on which to exist, and in emitting its roots immediately from the base of the leaf-bud into the soil.

321. As cuttings will very often, if not always, develop leaves before any powerful connexion is formed between them and the soil, they are peculiarly liable to suffer from perspiration.

322. Hence the importance of maintaining their atmosphere in a uniform state of humidity, as is effected by putting bell or other glasses over them.

323. In this case, however, it is necessary that, if air-tight covers are employed, such as bell-glasses, they should be from time to time removed and replaced, for the sake of getting rid of excessive humidity.

324. Layers differ from cuttings in nothing except that they strike root into the soil while yet adhering to the parent plant.

325. Whatever is true of cuttings is true of layers, except that the latter are not liable to suffer by evaporation, because of their communication with the parent plant.

326. As cuttings strike roots into the earth by the action of leaves or leaf-buds, it might be supposed that they will strike most readily when the leaves or leaf-buds are in their greatest vigor.

327. Nevertheless, this power is controlled so much by the peculiar vital laws of different species, and by secondary considerations, that it is impossible to say that this is an absolute rule.

328. Thus Dahlias and other herbaceous plants will strike root freely when cuttings are very young; and Heaths, Azaleas, and other hard-wooded plants, only when the wood has just begun to harden.

329. The former is, probably, owing to some specific vital excitability, the force of which we cannot appreciate; the latter either to a kind of torpor, which seems to seize such plants when the tissue is once emptied of fluid, or to a natural slowness to send downwards woody matter, whether for wood or not, which is the real cause of their wood being harder.

330. If ripened cuttings are upon the whole the most fitted for multiplication, it is because their tissue is less absorbed than when younger, and that they are less likely to suffer either from repletion or evaporation.

331. For, to gorge tissue with food, before leaves are in action to decompose and assimilate it, is as prejudicial as to empty tissue by the action of leaves, before spongioles are prepared to replenish it.

332. For this reason, pure silex, in which no stimulating substances are contained (silver sand), is the best adapted for promoting the rooting of cuttings that strike with difficulty.

333. And for the same reason, cuttings with what gardeners call a *heel* to them, or a piece of the older wood, strike root more readily than such as are not so protected. The greater age of the tissue of the heel renders it less absorbent than tissue that is altogether newly formed.

334. It is to avoid the bad effect of evaporation that leaves are usually for the most part removed from a cutting, when it is first prepared.

Education for Farmers.

It is a great mistake to suppose that "farmers do not need to be educated." Progress is *sure* in this direction, as in all others, but it seems slow. The farmer without an education sinks to a mere drudge, and can never hope to attain an equal position in society with other professions; and he may boast as he will, but he cannot make his farm produce like the intelligent, well-read man, who studies agriculture as a science.

The uneducated farmer wonders why his sons and daughters are so anxious to leave the farm, to choose other occupations. The reason, my friend, is obvious; for your sons cannot plod on with you, if you persist in keeping them a century behind the times. Young men and women, of all trades and professions, are perfecting themselves in their various callings—attending scientific lectures, reading scientific books, studying improvements in every department of labor; and mark their progress in respectability, usefulness and work.

To the intelligent gentleman, the farm holds out far more delightful inducements than any trade. He enters the profession with a desire and determination to elevate it, and he succeeds, too, just in proportion to his general culture. Opportunities for agricultural training are opening over the whole country, and parents would do well to place in the hands of their sons scientific books and papers, if they wish them to remain on the farm; also give them an opportunity to attend a course of lectures on agriculture.

Your children would soon look with altered eyes upon the farm life; and what a different aspect would many a farm-house wear! Throw about your children all those helps and encouragements to service—so reasonable, so delightful, so profitable—if you would have your farms blossom like the rose, and your homes and hearts bask in the sunshine of happiness and prosperity.—*Country Gentleman.*

Bees in Winter.

If two colonies are to be united, it can be done most easily by taking away the queen of one, a week or more before uniting them. We find bees never quarrel if one of the hives is queenless. A week after the queen is taken, put the frames best filled into one hive, shaking all the bees off the remaining combs, before the entrance, and put them away for another season, and the thing is done. If bees are in box-hives, we would not unite them until they are put into winter quarters; then it is only necessary to turn one hive bottom upwards and put the other on top of it. In a few days all the bees from the bottom hive will go into the top one, and all together, will carry the stores up there. We used often to make one good colony out of two weak ones, in this way. It will be the case this season, we think, that many colonies will be strong in numbers, though with little honey. The early frost has put an end to hopes of these supplying their lack of stores, but these are the colonies that will pay to feed. Give them some old now, and keep one of the bee-feeders full of syrup near them all winter, and you will find them paying back your care with interest. When there are abundant stores, but the bees are few, more bees may be given from a weak colony. Without a good cluster of bees they cannot protect themselves from cold. Bees die of cold more frequently than of starvation in this country. Examine your bees some morning, after a frosty night, and you can tell exactly how large the cluster is. Remember, however, that the bees decrease fast in numbers after frost comes. Some would have been carried to winter quarters very soon after they cease to gather stores in the fall, and we are not sure but this may be the best way.—*Mrs. Tupper in Iowa Homestead.*

The Potato Mania.

The *New York Sun* says "we have had tulip mania, morus multicaulis mania, but ever heard of a potato mania?" We supposed that everybody except very young folks remembered the Rohan potato mania, to which the present disease is very similar. It says, "Last spring the Early Rose potato sold readily in New York at $8 per pound or $120 per bushel; but this is nothing in comparison to the price at which a new competitor for potato fame is now being sold to some of our speculators in this esculent. Here are the prices of a few *bona fide* sales in the past week, and we assure our readers that there was no discount for cash or cow in this transaction; sixteen potatoes brought $825; twelve potatoes brought $615; one potato brought $50; one was traded for a good cow valued at $60.

Conservation of Forests.

Among the reports prepared for the Science and Art Department on the various classes in the Paris exhibition of last year, and which have now been published among the Parliamentary papers, is one upon forestry, by Mr. Webber, of the Forest Department of India. The writer questions whether wood is not of more importance than iron. He remarks that in Europe, for several centuries, governments have found it necessary to interfere to protect the forests from destruction. In other countries, not long since covered with dense forests, where the constant cutting of timber has been going on it is found that timber is getting scarce, even for present use: no thought has been taken at all of the future. India, the great country of jungles, has awakened and established a system of forest conservation, but not until pine had to be imported from Norway. America still boasts of her inexhaustible forests and her vast clearings, and goes on hacking away. A California sawyer, who has made his fortune in 10 years out of 100 acres of forest grant

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER,

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

COLLECTORS' NOTICE.

Mr. V. Darling is now canvassing the county of Penobscot.

Mr. C. S. Ayer will call on our subscribers in Androscoggin county during the ensuing few weeks.

Mr. S. N. Taber is now visiting our subscribers in Waldo County.

Editorial Correspondence.

Waterville, Dec. 12th, 1868.

Dear Farmer:—In writing our editorial correspondence, it has been our constant aim to call the attention of our readers to the development of our natural resources as a State. Soils, rocks, mineral substances, metals, forests, water-power, and railroads have alike shared our attention. Nor do we believe our labor a vain one. The State of Maine must advertise herself and whenever she has through her Legislature, made appropriations for this purpose they have both directly and indirectly paid her back many fold. Even though our population may not increase except as we reckon in those who emigrate from it, yet its wealth is steadily increasing. We see evidences of progress in a town even when the native citizen does not reckon it so. We ask a man if his village is growing any, and he will answer with a doubt, at least, but he forgets how many new buildings have been erected in his town within five years, or what new enterprise has been undertaken, or how thriving are those who stick well to their business.

This feeling seemed to meet us as we looked over the beautiful village of Waterville. If this place has not the aspect of a large city, it certainly is one of the most thriving villages in the State where there have been no commercial or manufacturing interests. Let a person look back at Waterville as it was twenty years ago and compare it with the Waterville of today, and he will see a greater progress than in the average of villages in the State. The neat and well cared for dwelling houses betoken thrift anywhere. Yet Waterville is not what she ought to be. With a magnificent water-power at the junction of two important railroads, she ought to be one of the great manufacturing centers of the State. Recently the Kennebec has been arrested here in its course by the erection of a fine dam, and now nothing more is needed but capital to make this one of the desirable spots for a manufacturing city.

As we rode up the Kennebec river in the cars of the Portland and Kennebec railroad, we could see the gradual development of our resources by the long trains of freight cars filled with exports and imports as they roll back and forth. We do not see how it can be otherwise, running as it does through so many large towns and tapping such a country to the north. These are tokens of a real and substantial prosperity.

Among the objects of interest which especially attracted our attention was the new Memorial Hall of Colby University. This is one of the finest looking buildings this side of Boston. It is made out of the slate rocks in the vicinity, and its walls present the richest looking variety and harmony of colors of any building we ever saw. One can hardly be convinced that it is not made of a yellow variegated marble. The building is so constructed that it presents an entirely different view from whatever side it is examined. Its tower is massive yet elegant. It has a large room for a chapel; another sufficient to accommodate the library for many years. In the second story is Memorial Hall, which will be well finished. The whole building will add very much to the accommodations of the college. The building was planned by Mr. Esty of Boston, and is nearly completed.

The Maine Central Railroad Company are erecting a spacious machine shop in front of the college, where they intend to manufacture locomotives. They already have several large shops for the manufacture of cars, so that these shops alone will add materially to the population of the place.

A Jersey Stock Club has been organized in the village. There is a determination among some of the public spirited citizens to keep this blood pure and to preserve a pedigree of pure blood Jersey and Alderney stock. Prof. S. K. Smith is President. We thought him rather wild two years ago when he paid one hundred and sixty dollars for a little Jersey cow, but he informs us that she has furnished his family with all the milk and cream and butter they need, and the worthy Professor's family is a growing one. Besides he was offered eighty dollars for her calf last spring, which he refused. These Jersey stock men now talk of cows worth from four hundred to a thousand dollars each. More about the Kennebec valley anon.

The Lecture of Gen. Kilpatrick, before the G. A. R. on Saturday evening last, was well received by a respectable sized audience. The General is not an easy or graceful speaker, being too rapid in his utterances and too impulsive in his manner of delivery, to create a pleasing impression. The lecture was one possessing many defects, and some good points. As a literary production it was hardly above mediocrity, displaying throughout a want of education and scholarly culture. The introduction was too long, and the story of "Sherman's March to the Sea," which should have formed the chief portion of the lecture, was told in twenty minutes, out of the hour and a half the lecturer occupied. The personal incidents of the march were almost all of a humorous character, and throughout the whole it was plain to see that General Kilpatrick was the centre-piece of the lecture, and one of the chief actors in the scenes described.

The State Prison. The Rockland *Free Press* states that the Inspectors of the State Prison at Thomaston have made their annual examination of the affairs of that institution, and they find it in excellent condition—better than ever before. The earnings of the Prison have amounted to about $22,000, which is $4,500 more than last year. The sales of manufactured articles have amounted to about $55,000, of which $35,000 was for carriages, and $20,000 for boots and shoes. The discipline of the prison is mild but effective, and the corps of officers work together in harmony for the promotion of the best interests of the State and those whom they have in charge. The Inspectors are highly gratified with the state of things which they found.

☞ The voluntary reformatory movement which is in progress in various parts of the State, based upon Washingtonian principles, is giving great encouragement to the friends of Temperance. The Lewiston *Journal* says the circulation of total abstinence pledges in that vicinity is quite large. On these pledges are the names of persons who have been addicted to drink, but who have now solemnly and deliberately foresworn the damning cup forever. We understand it is the design that these pledges shall be circulated in all our mills and in other places where numbers of men and women are employed. On Monday one little girl obtained over fifty signers to the total abstinence pledge in Auburn and in her own Sabbath School.

The Snow, which came on Sunday to the depth of three or four inches, gave an impetus to business that made everybody feel good. Our streets were crowded with teams, our stores with customers, and our hearts with consequent buoyancy and good cheer. We shall now have sleighing at Christmas, and Christmas without sleigh-bells and sleigh-rides is a dull affair.

☞ The services at the Winthrop street Universalist Church next Sunday evening will be appropriate to Christmas. The subject for Rev. Mr. Moor's sermon is: "The *Necessity* and *Power* of the Light of Christ in leading mankind to God.

For the Holidays. Our merchants are making most attractive displays of goods of every description, for the approaching holidays, as our readers who have kept watch of our advertising columns are already aware. The display is so extensive and varied that one need not be at a loss what to purchase, as something can be found to suit every taste, although among so much that is beautiful and desirable it is sometimes difficult to choose. In directing our readers, by the notes below, where and what to purchase, our advertising patrons of course deserve the preference, but we take pleasure in commending all the dealers mentioned below to the patronage of the public.

The wants of the children and young folks are admirably supplied by Jos. Piper, and Hunt & Fellows, whose show cases and shelves are packed as full as the veritable pack of "Santa Claus" himself, with articles adapted for all ages and tastes. Edward Fenno, E. E. Patterson and J. Frank Pierce make a rich display of books, and articles in that line, including writing-desks, portfolios, and fancy articles generally; Partridge, Kinsman, and Deering, (who always make holiday goods a specialty,) are not behind previous years, and their list comprises many rich and desirable goods, including vases, bronzes, glove and handkerchief boxes, dressing-cases, &c.; M. M. Swan and E. Rowse have received new additions to their stock of rich silver ware, jewelry, watches, &c., and need no commendation from us, to purchasers; Chisam, Caldwell, Bosworth and Huntington have each a fine assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, including collars, gloves, ties, handkerchiefs, and everything that goes to complete a gentleman's "make up;" Fowler, Hamlen & Smith, Barton & Russell, Nason, Hamlen & Co, F. A. & C. H. Brick, and O. C. Whitehouse & Co., make rich displays of dress goods, worsteds, and all fancy and useful articles for ladies' wear; E. Haskell, A. D. Locke and others, have a full stock of boots, shoes, rubbers, slippers, (we don't want a pair of slippers, have had them annually for the past three years and had rather have anything else,) for both ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear; J. D. Pierce & Son make a handsome show of goods in their line, including glass and crockery ware, table and pocket cutlery, vases, bronzes, bureau and smoking sets, plated ware, &c.; Hendee has some fine chromos, photographs, prints, frames, brackets, &c., and C. H. & H. A. Wells also have a large assortment of frames, engravings, brackets, stands, mirrors and goods in the furniture line; J. S. & F. E. Johnson exhibit a large stock of handkerchief boxes, dressing-cases, perfumery, and toilet and fancy articles; Titcomb & Dorr show some splendid vases, bureau sets, &c.; Coller & Hamilton make a specialty of trunks, valises, ladies' and gentlemens' traveling bags, &c.; C. G. Hunt and J. Anthony have a fine assortment of ladies' furs, hats, caps, &c.; and last but not least, E. G. Storer has a lot of handsome turkeys, fat and plump, for one of which we desire to thank him in advance. But we must stop somewhere, and can do it as well here, perhaps, as anywhere. They will all be happy to show their goods or to sell, and we feel confident that among the list of articles given, something appropriate and useful and satisfactory for all, can be found. Give them a call.

A Golden Wedding. *Messrs. Editors:*—Among the many happy incidents which occur in this life, perhaps the one which we chronicle in this article is as pleasant a one as generally transpires among the human family.

Mr. Henry B. Blackman, of this city, who was born in the year 1786, on the same farm where he now resides, with his aged wife, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of happy wedded life, Dec. 17th, 1868. All their children now living (six in number) were permitted through a kind Providence to be present, and also many other relatives and friends. The occasion was truly one of rare occurrence and of deep interest. The happy bridegroom and bride were enjoying excellent health, seeming to feel almost as young as when, fifty years ago, they entered into the blissful state of conjugality.

Among the interesting incidents of the occasion, was the appearance of the aged pair in the identical sleigh (long superseded by more convenient modern equipages) in which they were accustomed to ride fifty years ago, in the days of courtship and early marriage. In honor of the event, pleasant and appropriate christian songs were sung, music poured its soul-stirring sounds upon the ear, brief and pertinent speeches were made, and very valuable and useful gifts were presented to the aged christian couple, who had journeyed together so happily for so many years; and when the final hour came for separation, and all in reverence and devotion bowed around the old family alter in prayer, tears of gratitude fell, the hope of Heaven brightened, and the smile of Deity shone bright upon us, and we took the hand of relationship and friendship, closing the day in full hope of finally meeting in that better country—the heavenly, where all will meet to part no more. G.

☞ The November Term of the Supreme Court for this county has closed, after a session of eight weeks, the jurors having been discharged on Saturday last. Some matters which can be disposed of without being submitted to a jury, detained Judge Cutting a few days longer, but the business of the term, we presume will be brought to a close by Thursday of the present week. In reference to the work of the term accomplished by Judge Cutting, a correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* says:

"The proposition to establish a superior court for the county of Kennebec will probably fail with the removal of the occasion for it. This proposition has been hanging over the heads of the supreme judges like the sword of Damocles. So Judge Cutting was excused from the Law Court at Bangor, for the express purpose of sweeping from our docket the accumulated rubbish of years, and he has faithfully performed his mission. It seems now to be demonstrated that a proper amount of labor each term would reduce the docket to reasonable limits, and enable all to get justice the next term after entry, whether they want it or not."

Edwin Forrest in Augusta. It will only need the simple announcement that Edwin Forrest, the distinguished American tragedian, is to appear in this city, to fill Granite Hall to its utmost capacity to give him welcome. We take great pleasure in making such announcement. It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that Mr. J. C. Myers, with a well appointed dramatic company will visit this city next week, for the purpose of giving two entertainments, namely on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. On Tuesday evening, Bulwer's play of "Richelieu" will be presented, in which Mr. Forrest will appear as the Cardinal. On Wednesday evening, will be performed the play of "The Lancaster Lass," cast to the entire strength of the company. The reputation of the manager, Mr. Myers, in this community, is a guaranty that everything connected with these performances will be of the most attractive and meritorious character.

☞ Looking in the other day at the picture gallery of our friend Knight, who by the way, makes a fine display of oil paintings, chromos, photographs and engravings, elegantly mounted in frames of his own manufacture, we had the pleasure of examining a couple of companion pictures on exhibition there, from the easel of Mr. P. H. Holmes of Gardiner, a young artist who gives the most flattering promise of eminence in his profession. These paintings are among the fruits of a summer's vacation, spent in the vicinity of the White Mountains; and although in some respects defective in treatment and color, they show such marked talent, that his friends are fully justified in the high anticipations which they have formed of his future attainments. We shall confidently expect to see those anticipations fully realized.

Popular Lectures. The programme for the course of popular lectures under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, will be found in to-day's paper. The course is one of the most attractive ever offered to our citizens, and we trust will be generously sustained. Tickets will be placed on sale at the principal stores in the city, and can also be had of the lecture committee and members of the association.

First Baptist Church. The renting of the pews in the First Baptist Church, will take place on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock. There are eighty-six pews in the house—all of which are desirable. Sixteen hundred dollars (for the yearly expenses of the Society) has been appraised upon the pews, which will rent for from $4 to $40 each.

☞ The Dirigo Base Ball Club of this city will give their annual Christmas Ball at Granite Hall, on Friday evening. The occasion will no doubt be a pleasant one to all who may be present.

Items of State News.

A Hartford correspondent of the Oxford *Democrat* says that experienced farmers in that vicinity, say they never knew so large a quantity of fodder fed out the same number of cattle, horses and sheep, by the first of December, as has been this year. Only a large surplus of fodder prevents a scarcity in that part of Oxford county.

The Eastport *Sentinel* says the Herring fishing has been carried on quite extensively in that vicinity during the past two weeks, and proves highly remunerative, as the abundance in which they are taken by seining has not been equalled for years. They are sold in Eastport by the fishermen, at 60 cents a hundred, when frozen, and then shipped to New York and other cities.

The Machias *Union* says that Geo. W. Averill, aged about 65 years, died very suddenly Dec. 7th. He was sitting in a chair in P. S. J. Talbot & Co's store, at East Machias, when he fell to the floor and died without a struggle; probably heart disease. He was formerly a resident of Cooper.

The Anson *Advocate* says that last week was a busy one in that vicinity in fitting out teams and sending them forward to the logging swamps. The stores, blacksmiths, shoemakers and hotels have been kept humming.

The Dexter *Gazette* reports the sudden death of Mrs. Lucenia Dinsmore. She arose and dressed herself at the time of the late fire in that town; on returning to her room she dropped down and expired without uttering a word.

The schooner Nice, Treat, of Stockton, while lying in Fort Point Cove, Thursday night, was totally destroyed by fire. The Captain, William Dickey, was asleep in the cabin when the vessel took fire from the cabin stove. The smoke awoke him, and he escaped from the cabin, losing his clothes.

Tuesday morning Mr. Clement Taylor fell through the forward hatchway of the new ship, lying at the wharf by the Gas Works in Bath, and was picked up insensible. He was carried home, and Dr. Stockbridge was sent for. He revived slightly in the afternoon, but has since died.

Garcelon's Block in Lewiston, took fire on Saturday morning last, and the inside of the building was nearly destroyed. Loss from $6000 to $8000. The building, owned by Sykes & May was insured $3000. Hon. Seth May's law library was badly damaged.

Information has been received at the Department of State of the death, at sea, on the 9th of May last, of Valentine Sedgeburg, of Phipsburg. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain information in regard to him by addressing the Secretary of State.

Launched from the yard of C. S. Fletcher & Co., in Stockton, a fine brig of 362 tons, called the "Sarah Gilmore," owned by the builders, parties in Stockton and Boston, and Captain Thomas P. Clifford, who will command her. She is chartered to load with hay for Savannah by William Pitcher & Son.

The Bath *Times* says that a child of Mr. Gilbert Young, of that city, aged two years, on Monday the 14th inst., fell backward into a tub of water which had been for a moment left standing on the floor, and was fatally scalded, dying Tuesday morning.

Belfast Savings Bank commences the new quarter with 305 depositors and $72,000 deposits. A dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half year has been declared.

On Saturday last was launched from the yard of N. G. Hichborn, a barque of 500 tons, called the "Eva Nell;" to be commanded by W. D. Colcord. During the launch of the Eva Nell a little son of Captain H. A. Hichborn fell into the hold, striking his face on the stone ballast, injuring him severely.

A correspondent writes the Bangor *Whig* that Jas. S. Bennett and Luxford Heath—both of Verona, (Orphan Island)—started from Rockland in a common fishing dory, last Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrived at Verona, a distance of fifty miles, at 3 o'clock A. M., on Friday, rowing the whole distance.

The Portland *Press* learns that Mr. James Wheeler, one of the employees at the paper mill at Westbrook, while at work in the establishment, Thursday afternoon, was caught in the belting and killed almost instantly. He was a married man and somewhat advanced in years.

It is believed that Geo. Rice, who was found dead in Newark a few days ago, was murdered and robbed. He was formerly of Maine.

The Gardiner *Journal* says that a small house belonging to Wm. Grant, in Pittston, was burned on Tuesday at about four o'clock. It was occupied by an old lady, Mrs. James, and a Mr. Garland, and was worth some $300.

The Anson *Advocate* learns that the Directors of the Somerset railroad have decided to run the Road to unite with the Maine Central at Gage's Crossing, a point nearer to East than West Waterville, and thus practically making East Waterville the terminus, so far as connecting with the trains east and west are concerned.

The President and Directors of the Portland and Rochester Railroad, together with several others, made an excursion from Portland to Alfred, Thursday, says the *Press*. This is the first passenger car that has gone to Alfred, though the freight cars have been running for several days. The town of Alfred will now hand over $10,000, amount of stock subscribed and to be paid upon the company's fulfilling their contract before Jan. 1st, 1869.

The Bangor *Whig* learns from Brunswick, that a Mrs. Prince of that town, attempted to commit suicide on Friday afternoon last, by cutting her throat. She was very low at last accounts. She was supposed to be temporarily insane.

The Presumpscot river is again flowing unvexed to the sea, as we learn from the Portland *Argus*. Since the great land slide or sink some weeks since, a blockade of mud has prevented its free passage, but Thursday this mud dam was broken down. The Cumberland paper mills are now running.

The Hallowell *Gazette* states that Mr. Daniel Potter of Pittston, narrowly escaped death by drowning in the river, at a point opposite Bachelder's wharf, on Tuesday evening of last week. He strapped on his skates for an ice trip to Pittston, and started in the darkness, but before going three rods skated directly off the shore ice into the open channel. He managed to keep afloat until his cries brought rescue.

The wife of Capt. Henry C. Dean, one of the oldest residents of Oxford, aroused her husband in the night of Saturday last, saying that she heard some one knocking. He arose but could find no one, and coming back to the bed he found her lying dead.

Coal has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Amos Andrews, in the town of Stoneham. On going over a "burnt piece" some days after the fire had generally gone out a ledge was found to be hot, and upon examination it was found that something was burning like coal beneath. Some digging was begun and portions of the burning substance got out. It had the appearance of a poor quality of coal, and could be partially set on fire by putting it amongst live embers.

We learn from the Bangor *Whig*, that on Monday afternoon, while two boys, one of them named John Toole, fifteen years of age, and another whose name we did not learn, living near the Hampden line, were skating on the river below "High Head," where the ice was thin, it gave way and both were precipitated into the river. The Toole boy went under the ice. The other boy was rescued.

A despatch to the Boston *Herald* says that on Tuesday last, near Richmond, a box car loaded with hay took fire. The hay was lost but the car platform was saved by rolling the top off.

A fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday morning in the York Hotel, Saco, which with the American House, and the stables and outbuildings connected therewith were entirely destroyed. The Saco House was also considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $40,000—partially insured.

Mrs. Emeline Chamberlain, of Fayette, spun 735 skeins of yarn between the 1st of March and the 1st of December.

A large barn in Bangor, owned by Shaw, Tyler & Co., was destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss $1500.

Charles J. Adams, a produce dealer, from West Newfield, fell overboard between the Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroad bridges, Wednesday evening, and was rescued from drowning by two of the employes of the roads.

Editor's Table.

Wild Life under the Equator. Narrated for Young People. By Paul Du Chaillu. Illustrated New York: Harper & Bros. 12 mo. pp. 231.

A volume that conveys a great amount of information relative to the inhabitants, natural scenery and natural history of tropical Africa, and narrated in such a way as to rivet the attention of young or old, who will alike find it profitable and amusing reading. It is illustrated by numerous full-page illustrations and smaller engravings, and forms a companion volume to the same author's "Stories of the Gorilla Country," published last summer by the Messrs. Harper.

The books above noticed are received from the publishers, through the different booksellers in this city, where, in addition, all the new publications of the day may be found.

Stories of the Prairie: and other Adventures of the Border. Selected from the Works of James Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 12 mo. pp. 389.

A selection of border stories and adventures among the Indians of the prairie, designed as a companion volume to the "Stories of the Woods" and "Stories of the Sea," by the same author, and issued from the same house. To those who cannot possess full sets of Mr. Cooper's incomparable works, the three volumes named above will form an attractive addition to the family library. The engravings and mechanical make-up of the book is creditable to the noted firm whose imprint is upon the title page.

Adventures in the Apache Country: A Tour through Arizona and Sonora, with Notes on the Silver Regions of Nevada. By J. Ross Browne. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers, 12 mo. pp. 535.

Ross Brown's books are always fresh, genial and instructive. One reads them in spite of himself. The narrative is always pleasing, brim full of fun and with solid information enough worked into it, to well compensate for the perusal. The characteristic sketches—characteristic alike of the author and the scenes and incidents he illustrates—give a charm to all his books, and the writers are few who combine so well the two qualities of author and artist. This last book is well described by the title given in full.

Gloverson and his Silent Partners. By Ralph Keeler. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 12 mo. pp. 372. Price $1.50.

A story that occupies a comparatively new field, for the writer of fiction—the stirring incidents connected with the discovery of gold in California, the settlement, and commercial and industrial advancement of the Pacific country—but one that seems to be worked with some skill and power, though the author is a new one, and evidently unused to this kind of writing. It will doubtless, from its novelty, find many readers.

Illustrated Books for the Holidays. Messrs. H. A. Brown & Co., No. 3 School street, Boston, make a specialty of illustrated books of all kinds, poems, natural history, fine arts, bibles, &c., &c., in different styles of binding, and appropriate for the holidays. Many of these are what are known as subscription books, and are not found at the bookstores, including Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life," the subscription editions of Cooper, Irving, and other works. Send for their illustrated catalogue of Holiday Books.

"The Proverb Series." Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, publish three story books under the above general heading, with the following distinctive titles: "Handsome is that Handsome Does," "Birds of a Feather," "Fine Feathers do not Make Fine Birds." They are from the pen of Mrs. Mary Bradley, are well illustrated, and the series will be completed in six volumes. The three already issued are put up in a neat box, and will make a pretty holiday gift.

The Woman's Kingdom. Miss Muloch's (Mrs. Craike) last story, a "love story," as she calls it, having been completed as a serial, is now published in book form by Messrs Harper and Bros., New York, and may be had at all bookstores. It is the best of all her books—always excepting "John Halifax."

Books Received. Words of Hope: A companion volume to "Golden Truths." Boston: Lee & Shepard. From E. Fenno.

Charlie Bell, the Waif of Elm Island. By Rev. Elijah Kellogg. The Second of the series of "Elm Island Stories." Boston: Lee & Shepard. From E. Fenno.

Happy Thoughts. By F. C. Burnand. The first of the "Handy Volume Series." Boston: Roberts Bros. From J. Frank Pierce.

Barton's Comic Recitations and Humorous Dialogues. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. From J. Frank Pierce.

Amateur Theatricals, and Fairy Tale Dramers, New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. From J. Frank Pierce.

The Diseases of Sheep. By Henry Clok, V. S., Philadelphia. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. From J. Frank Pierce.

☞ Every Saturday for December 26, contains a continuation of Anthony Trollope's story, "He Knew He Was Right;" "Historic Christmases;" "Christmas in Holland;" "Plans;" "The Abbot's Pool," concluded, and "Holy Time." Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston.

Hearth and Home. This new journal has appeared and has a good social, honest look to it. It is the size of Harper's Weekly, is well illustrated, and makes a fine typographical appearance. New York: Pettingill, Bates & Co. See advertisement.

New Financial Scheme. The plan of Senator Morton of Indiana, recently propounded by him in a speech of great ability, for an early return by the country and the Government to specie payments, is exciting much attention in financial circles. It is said the plan will enlist more support in Congress than any other measure yet presented. The following is a brief statement of the provisions of the bill submitted by him. The first section prohibits sales of Government gold, and provides that the present and accruing surplus shall be reserved for the redemption of United States notes. The second section provides that from July, 1870, the Treasury shall redeem in coin all United States notes offered. The third section provides that from January, 1872, the National Banks shall redeem their notes in coin, and from July, 1870, shall reserve in their vaults all the coin interest they may receive. The fourth section regulates the change of the bank reserves from currency into coin. The fifth section provides for such cancellation of redeemed notes as may be necessary to the proper limitation of the currency. The sixth section provides that from January, 1872, Government notes shall cease to be legal tender in payment of debts, but shall be receivable in payment of Government dues. The seventh and last section empowers the Secretary to negotiate a thirty years gold-interest-bearing bond as the means of carrying into operation the provision of the second section.

Weston the Walker. The New York *Tribune* contains a letter from Weston in explanation of his breakdown at Biddeford. He says want of funds was the only cause of his failure. His troubles began at Bangor, where he was obliged to purchase a carriage, his own being delayed. Owing to a delay in the arrival of his time tables and photographs, from the sale of which he expected to meet a considerable part of his expenses, he was obliged to start without them. His expenses, $100 per day, used up all his funds before reaching Portland, and when after arriving there, he tried to collect the money on one of his drafts, he found it was worthless, the drawer having removed all his funds from the bank on which it was drawn. The delay thus occasioned could not have been made up, so he reluctantly gave up the undertaking, intending next month to make a new attempt.

☞ The house of Mr. J. B. Griffin, in Portland, was entered on Thurday night last, and robbed. The sitting-room, parlor and bed-room, were thoroughly ransacked. In a clothes-press in the bed-room, was a trunk containing a quantity of notes and accounts and papers. On the floor of the clothes-press, among the clothing was a pocket book containing $1,475. This was stolen, as was also the notes and accounts in the trunk; the other papers were scattered over the floor. A sister of Mr. Griffin occupied the bed-room, and from the condition of things next morning, it was supposed that chloroform was used to produce insensibility, as she knew nothing of the transaction.

St. Mark's. There will be appropriate religious services in St. Mark's Church on Christmas day, (Friday 25th) at 11 o'clock A. M.

Congressional Summary.

Fortieth Congress---Second Session.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Senate. Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution offered by Mr. Willey, in reference to the recommendation of the President upon the National debt. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate properly cherishing and upholding the good faith and honor of the nation, do hereby utterly disapprove of and condemn the sentiment and proposition contained in so much of the late annual message of the President of the United States as reads as follows. [Here follows the paragraph in reference to the liquidating the national debt.]

Mr. McCreary objected, and it was laid over.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stewart yesterday, to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the 14th Constitutional amendment, was taken up, and Mr. Ferry of Connecticut spoke at length, advocating the removal of all political disabilities in the Southern States.

Mr. Stewart argued in favor of the bill. While anxious to remove the disabilities, he still thought there should be reciprocity on the part of those to be benefitted.

The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson's bill to repeal the prohibition of the organization of the militia in the rebel States, was amended by continuing the prohibition as regards Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, and then passed.

House. After the transaction of unimportant business, Mr. Moorhead, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to go into the Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill. The motion was agreed to, and the House took up the bill to increase the revenue from duties on imports, and tending to equalize exports and imports, Mr. Brooks being entitled to the floor, who made extended remarks upon the bill.

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, moved to add to the paragraph on copper, blue vitriol and sulphate of copper. Agreed to.

Mr. Pike moved to reduce the proposed duty on copper in plate, &c., from 45 to 20 per cent., and argued in support of the amendment as bearing upon the shipbuilding interests.

Mr. Maynard opposed the amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. Phelps offered an amendment allowing a drawback of duty on imported copper, where smelting establishments give bonds to use two tons of copper ore mined in the United States to every ton of imported ore.

Mr. Twitchell moved to add a proviso, that copper used in the manufacture of vessels shall be admitted free of duty. Rejected.

Mr. Spalding moved an amendment, providing that copper in any form used in shipbuilding, and actually imported into the United States for that purpose, shall be entitled to a drawback of 20 per cent. ad valorem. He said he was in favor of protecting the copper interest, but he did not wish to injure the shipbuilding interest either. He thought his amendment a fair compromise.

After considerable discussion and without disposing of the amendments offered by Messrs. Phelps and Spalding, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Senate. Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee reported the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the table to be called up at an early day:

Resolved, That neither the public policy or the good faith of the nation will allow the redemption of the 5-20 bonds until the United States shall perform its primary duty of paying its notes in coin, or making them equivalent thereto, and that measures should be adopted by Congress to secure the resumption of specie payment at as early a period as practicable.

Mr. Sherman also reported back from the same committee, without amendment, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Edmunds in November, 1867, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to pay the public debt in coin or its equivalent.

Mr. Conness moved to take up his bill to fix the compensation for labor performed for the Government, provided that there shall be no reduction of pay on account of the hours of labor. The motion was lost, 22 against 38.

Mr. Morton addressed the Senate in support of the bill offered by him for the resumption of specie payments.

On motion of Mr. Cattell, the Senate took up the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, expressing the Senate's disapproval of the financial views of the President expressed in his message.

Mr. Hendricks offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Senate cordially endorse the sentiment in the President's message that our national credit should be sacredly observed, and declare that the public debt should be paid as rapidly as practicable, exactly in accordance with the terms of the contract under which the several loans were made, and that where the obligations of the Government do not expressly set upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they should be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

After discussion the amendment was lost—7 to 44.

The question was discussed at length, but no vote taken.

House. Mr. Paine reported a bill which was passed, to repeal the sixth section of the army appropriation bill of March 2d, 1867, which prohibits the organization and maintenance of militia in the late rebel States, so far as the same applied to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana.

Mr. Julian asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution reciting that hundreds of persons are still held in slavery in Kentucky, and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of U. S. Commissioners in Kentucky, to hear and determine applications in cases involving illegal slave holding.

Objections were made by Beck and Trumbull of Kentucky, on the ground that the allegations in the preamble were untrue.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking to inquire into the the propriety of reporting a bill prohibiting, under severe penalties, any national bank from certifying any check unless the maker of it has on deposit, subject to draft, the funds necessary to meet it. Adopted.

Mr. Jones of Kentucky, offered the following, and moved the previous question on it:

Resolved, That all females in the employment of the Government be allowed the same pay when they perform like service with the males.

The previous question was seconded and the main question was ordered. The resolution was adopted—123 yeas, 27 nays.

Thursday, Dec. 17.

Senate. Mr. McCreary submitted resolutions to amend the Constitution of the United States, designed to protect the rights of minorities and provide against contingency of bringing the election of President and Vice President to the House of Representatives. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House bill removing political disabilities from certain citizens of South Carolina, was taken up and passed. The joint resolution of sympathy with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish a liberal government was debated, but no vote was taken.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee, disapproving the President's financial recommendations.

After a protracted discussion, the resolution was passed by a vote 48 to 6.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to provide for giving effect to the treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the extradition of criminals, which was referred.

House. Immediately after the reading of the journal the death of Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, was announced by his successor, Mr. Dickey. He pronounced a eulogy upon his predecessor.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, delivered a eulogy, saying that he believed Thaddeus Stevens was one of the most practical of men, though his whole life was colored and influenced by a vision. He denied that Mr. Stevens was dogmatic or that he possessed a vindictive spirit and urged extreme measures regardless of the sentiments of others. How thoroughly practical he was is attested by the fact that the means that he earned by teaching the rudimentary branches were the means to procure his collegiate training. He made no concealment of his poverty while preparing for the practice of his profession. He became the leader of the bar of a large section of his adopted State, and commanded the confidence of every judge before whom he appeared. Mr. Kelley quoted an expression of Mr. Stevens to show that he for sometime accepted and supported a proposition which was in general accord with his views, but to which he could not yield unqualified assent, because, as he said, Congress was composed of men and not of angels. Mr. Stevens did not oppose slavery because he envied the power of the master. He knew the labor of the slave had given the land of the South its value, and he was in favor of rewarding the freedman by giving him a homestead as a return for the unrequited work he had done while a slave. He knew a landed aristocracy and a landless class were alike dangerous in a republic, and he would abolish both.

Mr. Broomall of Pennsylvania thought that few statesmen of any country had maintained throughout a long public life the steadfast adherence to principle laid down in early manhood which characterized Thaddeus Stevens.

Mr. Wood of New York, felt no embarrassment in rising to unite his voice with those who appropriately pay a last public tribute to the memory of their distinguished associate. Alluding to the wide difference of opinion that had existed between Mr. Stevens and himself, he said that it could not deter him from the expression of a just homage to his character as a man whether considered as a citizen or as a statesman. As when living he recognized him as one of the foremost intellects in this House, so now that being dead let us forget the controversies that divided us, and remember only the highest qualities and personal attributes which have at all times commanded our attention.

Mr. Wood paid a fervid tribute to the intellect of Mr. Stevens and to the example offered by his excellent life.

Speeches were also made by several other members, after which the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 18.

Senate. Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported a bill abolishing the franking privilege, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported Mr. Sumner's resolution, declaring the necessity of certain further guaranties in the reconstruction of the rebel States, recommending its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Edwards introduced a bill to repeal the act admitting Georgia to representation in Congress, to provide a Provisional Government, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate took up the subject on the death of Thaddeus Stevens, and speeches were made by Messrs. Cameron, Buckalew, Morrill of Vermont and Sumner of Massachusetts.

House. Mr. Washburne of Illinois, reported the Pension bill which appropriates twenty-three million dollars.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Revision of the Laws to consider the propriety of extending the time in which bankrupts may avail themselves of the bankrupt act.

Mr. Syphers presented the credentials of J. M. Menard as Representative from Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Mullins asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution in reference to the Ku-Klux outrages. Objected to.

Mr. Julian of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the Homestead act to the orphan children of deceased soldiers who are under the age of twenty-one years. Passed.

Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to relieve from political disabilities certain persons elected to offices in South Carolina and other States. Amendment concurred in.

Adjourned to Monday.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

Senate. A resolution was adopted requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress, in accordance with the second section of the 14th amendment.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any rent has been paid for Libby Prison at Richmond, and to whom and by what authority.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to provide for the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, and instructing it to amend the Constitution so as to place beyond possibility of doubt the right of every citizen in the State, black or white, to hold office.

The bill requires the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention within thirty days of its passage, and provides that this amendment shall become a part of the Constitution upon its approval by Congress.

Mr. Morrill of Maine offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any instructions had been given or proceedings instituted to prevent the payment to Laird & Co., the builders of the Alabama, of the proceeds of the steamer Wren, built by them for the Confederate government, and now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New York; and to secure the payment of the proceeds of said steamer to the owners of vessels destroyed by the Alabama. Adopted.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Senate. Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the mass meeting of the colored people of Norfolk, Va., in favor of Mr. Sumner's bill to strike out the word "white" from the naturalization laws b

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Dispatches via. Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Dec. 16. Dispatches from Cadiz of Dec. 10 were stopped on the road. They describe fully the situation of affairs at that time, and state that the government troops were badly beaten in their encounter with the insurgents. While the fight was progressing, Capt. Farrell, the American Consul, is said to have mounted one of the barricades, in uniform, and holding the American flag in his hand, called upon both parties to stop the struggle and put an end to the bloodshed. The fight was shortly after brought to a close and hostilities ceased. Numerous buildings throughout the city bear evidences of the struggle and the bullet marks on the houses tell plainly of the fierce character of the contest. The City Hall was badly shattered by cannon shots. The Government troops are reported to have been guilty of excesses and plundered some of the many deserted houses. A number of English and American tourists were arrested by the military authorities, but were subsequently released through the interposition of the American Consul, and, on their release, were forwarded to Gibraltar. The Consul's private residence was the resort of people of all nationalities, who fled there for protection. The insurgents loudly proclaimed in favor of a Republic, and cheered loudly for America.

BERLIN, Dec. 16. Prussian interests being strongly in favor of maintaining the peace of Europe, the government has endeavored to induce Greece to comply with the demands of Turkey, so far as the demands are founded on international law.

MADRID, Dec. 16. The leaders of all political parties have united in making a solemn pledge to use all their influence to preserve peace and order throughout the country until the Cortes has met and settled the questions at issue.

The prompt and effectual suppression of the revolt at Cadiz has greatly strengthened the hands of the Provisional Government, and has dissipated the alarm which previously prevailed.

LONDON, Dec. 16. The *Daily Telegraph*, in a leader on the financial portion of President Johnson's message and its treatment by Congress, complains that the resolutions condemning repudiation, which have been called forth by the message, still leave open the question of the payment of the national debt in greenbacks.

LONDON, Dec. 16. The ultimatum, addressed by the Sublime Porte to the Government at Athens demanded the disbandment of the volunteer forces in Greece within five days, the prohibition of further volunteering, the immediate dismantling of vessels used for conveying supplies to the Cretans, the restoration of Cretan refugees to the island, the punishment of the persons who assaulted and wounded a Turkish officer at Syra, and a strict conformity with the terms of all treaties.

LONDON, Dec. 15. It is stated that a frigate has gone to Constantinople to bring away the Greek Ambassador. It is reported that the representatives of France and England, at Vienna, have been instructed to represent to the Austrian government the dangers that may result to the peace of Europe from its attitude on the Eastern question. The recall of the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople has been the result of their representation.

FLORENCE, Dec. 15. At a popular meeting held here it was resolved to send deputations to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, with petitions requesting the intervention of the Italian Government to save the lives of Agano and Luzzi, who are condemned to death in Rome.

Great animosity exists in Rome between the native and foreign born troops in the Pontifical service. Two more trials are to take place next week, and both defendants will probably be sentenced to death.

LONDON, Dec. 16. The *Times* says Mr. Reverdy Johnson's assurance that the Alabama negotiations are closed must be accepted, though with much surprise, seeing that he increased his demands after Lord Stanley had surrendered all that could be abandoned honorably. It regrets that so much has been made public about the negotiations.

The *Telegraph* thinks Mr. Johnson would have fared better had he been less zealous for peace.

A telegram from the East states that the Greek steamer "Erosis" pursued by a Turkish man-of-war, took refuge in the harbor of Syra, where she is now blockaded by Hobart Pasha, Admiral of the Turkish fleet in Archipelago.

The Lisbon mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day. Nothing of importanbe has occurred at the seat of war in Paraguay since the departure of the last steamer, but at the latest advices the Marquis Caxias was on the point of making an immediate attack upon Villeta, the *last stronghold of Lopez*.

Gen. McMahon, United States Minister, had gone up the Paraguay river with American gunboats.

LONDON, Dec. 18. The *Times*, in an article on the impending war in the East, holds that Greece is the aggressive party, because she ordered her vessels to fire upon all Turkish men-of-war who might attempt to overhaul them. The *Times* thinks the Powers will bring such a pressure to bear upon the Athenian Government that peace will be speedily restored.

The *Standard* and the *Star* both attribute the outbreak in the East to the obstinacy of the European powers in maintaining the *status quo* of the Ottawa empire.

A dispatch from Constantinople charges the Greeks with commencing hostilities. It asserts that in the recent naval encounter in the Archipelago the Erosis fired the first shot. The Turkish man-of-war returned the fire with effect, and the Erosis put on all steam and ran into the harbor of Syra. The dispatch adds that the Erosis was struck several times, and her mast and smoke stack were badly damaged.

LONDON, Dec. 18—Midnight. The following is the latest news from the East:

The Greek Government has despatched two men-of-war to Syra to demand of Hobart Pasha that he shall not obstruct the free entrance of the harbor. Three foreign war vessels are at Syra, belonging respectively to the French, British and Russian navies. Hobart Pasha does not attempt to blockade Syra. He has allowed two Greek ships to enter the harbor.

Letters from Athens, dated Dec. 10, represent that city as the scene of great popular animation. Bands were flocking from the interior and parading around the city. Great bitterness of feeling was shown against the Admiral of the French fleet, who was extremely unpopular on account of the energetic demands he had made on the Greek Government to preserve the peace.

PARIS, Dec. 19. It is said that the Russian government has sent a note to the French government in relation to the question at issue between Greece and Turkey.

The Public, newspaper, says that the Envoys of Turkey and Greece have not yet left their respective posts at Athens and Constantinople.

LONDON, Dec. 20. The latest news from the East is more pacific. The government at Athens, which has hitherto been swept along by the popular eagerness for war with the Turks, is now disposed to listen to the protests of the European powers. This disposition, strengthened by the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of peace, may avert war, if the Sublime Porte will grant time for further negotiation. It is understood that western powers sustain the Sultan's ultimatum to Greece, while Russia, in the interest of the Greeks, will seek to modify its terms.

The *Patrie* asserts that the Porte will submit to the Great Powers documentary proofs that Greece intended to incite insurrection in the Turkish islands, and then take possession of them.

MADRID, Dec. 20. The *Correspondencia* asserts that the Carlists have found a deep and wide-spread conspiracy for the possession of the government, and that they only await the breaking out of strife between the liberal parties of the country to develop their designs.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION. The insurrection in Cuba is not yet suppressed, and the condition of affairs in the island is said to be daily growing worse. The *Diario*, published at Havana, which is strongly in the Spanish interests, says within the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba this year no crops will be gathered. The Insurrectionists carry off the coffee as fast as it ripens and feed their horses on sugar-cane. The *Diario* charges that there have been many cases of outrage by the rebels, but the Cubans indignantly deny the report, and say that as that journal does not publish the names of any of the persons or localities in which the acts are said to have been committed, the statements are undoubtedly false.

A Havana letter to the New York *Herald*, dated the 12th inst says:

"It is a fact that a gigantic insurrection exists in this Island; that it is supported or countenanced by the great mass of the native population, the exceptions being insignificant in point of numbers; that it has had many encounters with Spanish troops, in which it inflicted quite as much, if not more damage than it suffered; and that the best informed among the disinterested or unprejudiced are already beginning to calculate on the ultimate success which shall leave the Cubans free and independent.

FIRE IN BATH. The *Times* says that fire broke out last Saturday morning in the house of Capt. Chas. G. Chadbourne, on the corner of Hagh and Union streets. The house was enveloped in flame before it was discovered, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, in their night clothes. A sister of Mr. Chadbourne had her hand and arm to her shoulder quite severely burned. The high wind prevailing at the time helped the fire to make short work of Capt. Chadbourne's buildings, and also that of Mr. William Webster, which stood but a very few feet distant; on both premises all the buildings were burnt to the foundations. Mr. Webster succeeded in saving most of his household goods; Capt. Chadbourne was away at sea, and his family were only too glad to save their lives, just as they left their beds. At least twenty other buildings were on fire at one time, and were saved only by superhuman exertions. The origin of the fire is unknown. Capt. Chadbourne's loss could not have been less than $6,000. Insured on buildings and furniture, $3,000. Mr. Webster's loss was $3,000; insured for $750.

☞ Whalen, the murderer of D'Arcy McGee, has been refused a new trial by the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto. Chief Justice Richards and Judge Wilson sustained the verdict of the Ottawa Jury, while Judge Morrison dissented.

The prisoner was remanded until Thursday, when he will appeal against the ruling of the Court, to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Special Notices.

BOSTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would notify the public that all regular students or Physicians at the Boston Medical Institute receive a certificate of time of Study, or Service. Those claiming to have been such who cannot produce a certificate signed by Dr. R. GREENE, Superintending Physician, ARE IMPOSTERS; and Dr. Greene will not hold himself responsible for the result of their treatment.

We have always maintained that a three years course of Study and two courses of Lectures, which is required for graduation, is time short enough to qualify Students for the responsible position of a Doctor of Medicine, and we do maintain that it is much too short a time to qualify them for the successful treatment of cancer, scrofula, and kindred diseases.

A pamphlet descriptive of Diseases and their treatment, the origin, object, and success of the Institute, can be obtained free by addressing DR. R. GREENE, 10 Temple Place, Boston.

C. D. HENDRICKSON, M. D.,
1tf Secretary to Boston Medical Institute.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1869, for distribution, gratis, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first o January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking*. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village in the United States.

Sold in Augusta by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists.

MRS. A. W. KIDDER,

Botanic Physician.

No. 38, Milford St., Boston, Mass.

FORMERLY OF NORRIDGEWOCK, ME.

Would respectfully say to all who are suffering from Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Canker, Cancers, Sores in the Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Fits, Dyspepsia, Deafness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Troubles, Paralysis, Numb Palsy, Liver Disease, Heart Disease, Chronic Diarrhœa, Female Weakness in all its forms, Lung and Bronchial Difficulties, Bleeding Cough, Catarrh, Phthisic and Asthma, Dropsy, Chills and Fever, Kidney Diseases, Cholera Morbus, Worms in Children, Consumption when not firmly seated:

That the above named diseases, she will cure, if the patient is not out of the reach of medicine—(her directions to be strictly followed.)

She can be consulted by letter or otherwise, by giving a correct statement of the patient's case; medicine can be sent by Express or otherwise.

Mrs. Kidder will be in Augusta, at Eureka Hall, east side of the river, the last week in each month, until further notice. Send for circular.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1868. 52tf

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affection generally It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other Complaints.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1868.

POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.—After having given it a thorough trial we can confidently recommend *Poland's White Pine Compound* as a very valuable article for the cure of colds, coughs, and pulmonic complaints generally. In several cases we have known it to give prompt relief when all other remedies which had been tried had failed. It is an article, which, in a climate so promotive of sudden and severe colds as is that of New England, ought to be in every family; and we are sure that those who once obtain it and give it a fair trial, will not thereafter be willing to be without it.—*[Boston Journal.*

A VALUABLE MEDICINE. *Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound*, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to concentrate and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials to its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease for which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists.—*[N. Y. Independent.*

The *White Pine Compound* is now sold in every part of the United States and British Provinces.

PREPARED AT THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, BOSTON, MASS.
4m42

TO HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS

And other SECURITIES and VALUABLES.

UNION SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

40 State Street, Boston.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. offer for rent, Safes inside their Vaults, at rates from $20 to $100 per annum. They also offer to receive, on Special Deposit, as Bailees, securities of persons living in the country or traveling abroad, Officers of the Army and Navy, Masters of Vessels, and others. Circulars, containing full particulars, forwarded on application to

Boston, March 1, 1868. 1y13 HENRY LEE, MANAGER.

Those Possessed of Common Wit

Buy bottle that white wrappers fit;
But fools are often caught and sold,
With tinted wrappers, brown and old.

Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, full pints, price $1, is sold only by all respectable druggists. Wolcott's PAIN PAINT is the most efficient remedy for pain. Buy it. Try it. 2w2

It is strange to see with what carelessness some invalids attend to their health. They will procure a box of PLANTATION BITTERS, which ought to be used up in a month or six weeks, and upon inquiry it is found that they have used it according to the directions, and others have not touched it. The whole trial has been irregular, and of course a less favorable result has come from their use. If it be true that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," how emphatically is it true in matters relating to the health. A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS have often wrought wonders, while in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resistance. 1w3

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 1y50

Our readers should notice the advertisement headed "To the Working Classes," &c." 113E

Thousands have been changed by the use of the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial. For Dyspepsia and Debility it is a specific.

THE PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL SOC'Y will hold its Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, at the Court House in Bangor, on Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. 3t3 D. M. DUNHAM, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Members of the WEST PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, &c., will be held at the Hall on the Society's Fair Grounds in Exeter, Wednesday, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. T. P. BATCHELDER, Sec'y.

Dec. 18, 1868 3

NORTH KEN. AGRICULT'L SOCIETY.

The members of the North Kennebec Agricultural Society are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Society will be held at the Town Hall in Waterville, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M., to attend to the following business, viz:

1. To hear the report of the officers for the past year.
2. To choose officers for the ensuing year.

And to transact any other business in furtherance of the objects of the Society that may legally come before them.

An Essay on Horse Breeding will be delivered before the Society, on the evening of the same day, at the same place, by Hon. T. S. Lang, of which more particular notice will be hereafter given.

DANIEL R. WING, Secretary.

Waterville, Dec. 17, 1868. 3

ANDROSCOGGIN AGRL. & HORT. SOC'Y.

The members of the Androscoggin Agricultural and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held in the City Council Rooms on Saturday, January 2, 1869 at 10 o'clock A. M., to choose a Board of officers for the ensuing year; also, a member to the Board of Agriculture; also to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

W. R. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Lewiston, Dec. 14, 1868. 1w3

Married.

In Bowdoinham, Dec. 17, Woodbury L. Hatfield of Portland, to Miss Arabella M. Hillman, of Bowdoinham.

In West Waterville Dec. 11, Edwin W. Morse of Salisbury, Mass., to Susan Hussey of West Waterville.

In Moscow, Nov. 20, Wm F. Boutlier of Unity to Harriet A Plummer of Freedom.

In Seneca, Kansas, Nov. 19, by Rev. J. H. Ballou, John B Butterfield to Lizzie Paschall, both of Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

In Mt. Vernon, Dec. 17, by D. H. Thing, Esq., John B. Staine, of Mt. Vernon, to Sarah H. Luce of Readfield.

Died.

In Augusta, Nov. 30, Lydia Mason, aged 66 yrs. (Corrected from a previous number.) Massachusetts papers please copy.

In Augusta, Dec. 28 Mrs. Marzy Fullerton, aged 71 yrs.

In Riverside, Vassalboro', Dec. 16, Lavinia, widow of Amos Nichols, aged 77 yrs.

In China, Dec. 11, Sylvanus Hussey, aged about 60 yrs.

In Kittiningy, Conn., Oct. 25, Hon. Ezekiel Webster, formerly of Bangrade, aged 59 yrs.

In Benton, Dec. 12, John Reed, aged 72 yrs.

In Manchester, Daniel S Goldthwait, aged 50 yrs.

BY APPOINTMENT!

Who will have a Cup of Good Tea.

Let him call at the *Agency* of

THE GREAT MERCHANTS UNION

Tea and Coffee Co., New York.

And obtain a package of the BEST TEA. If it does not come up to the mark please return to our express.

TITCOMB & DORR,
4t3 Agents by Appointment, West End Ken. Bridge.

ANNUAL MEETING.

NORTH PENOBSCOT AGL. SOC'Y.

Members of the North Penobscot Agri. and Hort'l. Society are hereby notified to meet at Babcock's Hotel, Lincoln Centre, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the choice of officers and to transact such other business as pertains to an annual meeting. A full attendance is desired.

SHEPARD BEAN, Secretary.

Lee, Dec. 15, 1868. 3t3

EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

I have the genuine Early Rose Potatoes *for Sale* at the following Price until further notice: one pound, $1; 3 pounds by mail post paid, $2; one peck 15 pounds, $5; one bushel 60 lbs $10; one bbl 165 lbs. $20. The Potatoes are on exhibition at my Store, 175 Water St., Augusta. 2tf ERI WILLS.

GRANITE HALL!

J. C. MYERS, Lessee & Manager.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 29th,

EDWIN FORREST

—AS—

RICHELIEU,

SUPPORTED BY

C. H. CLARKE,
MISS LILLIE,
MISS FLORA MYERS
And The ATHENÆUM COMPANY.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 30.

The Lancashire Lass.

ADMISSION, $1.00; Gallery, 75 cents; Reserved $1.50. Reserved Seats can be secured at A. E. Patterson's Bookstore. The sale of seats will commence on Thursday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. Seats can be secured by Mail or Telegraph. 1t3

POPULAR LECTURES!

THE AUGUSTA Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION

Respectfully announce the following course of eight POPULAR LECTURES, to be given at GRANITE HALL:

HIS EXCELLENCY, J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.—Jan. 5. Subject: *The Defence of Little Round Top at Gettysburg.*

J. D. FULTON, D. D., Tremont Temple.—Jan. 14. Subject:—*Whom shall we Trust?*

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Jan. 21.—Subject: *John Bunyan.*

REV. A. K. P. SMALL, Portland.—Jan. 28. Subject: *"It might have been."*

GEORGE T. DAY, D. D., Dover, N. H.—Feb. 4. Subject:—*Public Opinion.*

SAMUEL HARRIS, D. D., Bowdoin College.—Feb. 11. Subject: *Culture.*

DR. I. I. HAYES, the Arctic Explorer.—Feb. —. Subject:—*Arctic Life and Scenery.*

E. B. FAIRFIELD, D. D., President Hillsdale College, Mich.—Feb. 25. Subject: *Labor and Learning.*

TICKETS FOR THE COURSE $1.50.

Tickets for sale at the principal book, periodical, drug and dry goods stores, at the hall on each evening of the course, and of members of the Association. It will be seen that the lectures are all upon popular topics, and are worthy the patronage of all.

3tf PER ORDER LECTURE COMMITTEE.

JUBILEE YEAR.

THE

Watchman and Reflector

Enters, in 1869, on its FIFTIETH OR JUBILEE YEAR, with an enlargement, every way, of the enterprise that has marked its later history; and now invites the co-operation, in its important work, of its many readers and friends.

This great *Eight-Page Weekly* is, with one exception, the

Oldest Religious Family Paper in the World,

And one of the most widely circulated,

IT HAS MORE READING MATTER

Apart from its advertising than

Any other Paper of its Class,

And the quality of its reading may be judged of from its outlay for Editing, and from

CONTRIBUTIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE

Both Home and Foreign, including such names as Peter Bayne, of London, Dr. De Pressense, of Paris, Prof. Jas. D. Buttler, LL. D., Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., and other foreign correspondents; Drs. Hague, Stow, Sears, Sharpe, Park, Phelps, Lamson, Lincoln, Arnold, S. F. Smith, Ide, Turnbull, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. H. B. Goodwin, author of "Madge," "Sherbrooke," Dr. Howell's Family—this last as a serial for the present year in the Watchman; Mrs. Jane Dunbar Chaplin, who commences a serial this month of December, entitled "Gems of the Bog," a story of Scotch-Irish life full of readable, truthful incident, &c., &c.

Other Special Contributors and Other Special Features to be Announced,

Among these will be full-drawn outline Sketches, from first-class contributors, of

Representative Men of the last Fifty Years,

Embracing such names as Baldwin, Bolles, Bently, Cone, Chaplin, Ira Chase, Comstock, Gano, Grafton, Going, Galusha, Hascall, N. Kendrick, James D. Knowles, Father Keeley, Judson, Maginnis, Mosley, Johns and John M. Peck, Staughton, Wayland, John Williams &c., &c.

Our very liberal Premium Offers, as proposed from time to time, are always worthy of attention.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT is very full and practical, adapted to the every day wants of the farmer.

A weekly Review of the Boston Markets and Prices Current is made up with the most diligent care, and at a great expense for accurate information. *Its statements can be implicitly relied upon.* Country Merchants, Produce Dealers, Wool Growers, and Farmers, will find that for business purposes this department alone, for its accuracy and reliableness, will be worth to them many times the subscription price of the paper.

Weekly Letters from New York by a first class newspaper correspondent. also, weekly correspondence from the West and all parts of the land.

With a stable circulation in excess of

21,000 COPIES WEEKLY!

Among the best classes of the community.

THE WATCHMAN AND REFLECTOR

is a first-class medium for intelligent and enterprising advertisers.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.—$3 00 a year; $1.50 for six months; $1 00 for four months; 50 cents additional by carrier. Sent to January, 1870, on receipt of price for one year. ☞ For $5 any person sending his own name and the name of a new subscriber, can have two copies one year by mail. Sample copies free. Address JOHN W. OLMSTEAD & CO.,

3t3E 151 Washington St., Boston.

GILMAN'S PULMONARY TROCHES.

Especially recommended for *clearing the throat* and *relieving hoarseness*. Much valued by Singers and Speakers. *At once the best and cheapest.* Sold everywhere by Druggists

Only 25 cents per box. May be had in any quantity of

4t3 GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston

GRANITE STATE

Military & Collegiate Institute,

Reed's Ferry, N. H., on Nashua and Concord R. R.

REV. S. N. HOWELL, Principal.

Advantages.—Retired location, yet easy of access; No saloons, or places of idle resort; Full corps of teachers; Thorough instruction, &c.

Pupils received at any time. Send for Circular 4w3

A SURE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

DEMERRITT'S

North American Catarrh Remedy,

Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.25 a package.

D. J. DEMERRITT & CO., Proprietors,

BOSTON.

Sold in Augusta, by F. W. KINSMAN. 2m3*

ATTENTION!

Employment for all, both old and young. We are now prepared to furnish all classes with a light and profitable business, something entirely new, and wanted in every family. From 60 cents to $3 per evening can be easily earned, all who have spare moments, will do well to send us their address, and if not satisfied we will send by mail or pay at our office one dollar for the trouble of writing. Sample sent for ten cents. Address,

3w3 A. J. CLIFFORD & CO., Augusta, Me.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of December*, 1868.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of William H. Lombard, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 3*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of December*, 1868.

ELIZABETH PENNEY, Administratrix on the Estate of Knowlton Penney, late of Belgrade, in said County, dec. ased, having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 3*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of December* 1868.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Esther Bodwell, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: BURTON, *Register.* 3*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of December*, 1868.

JACOB N. HANSON, Administrator on the Estate of Henry P. Baker, late of China, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, *to pay the payment of debts*, &c., viz: The homestead farm of said deceased

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 3*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, late of Gardiner,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertakes that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

December 14, 1868. 3* ROXANNA HAMILTON.

FREEDOM NOTICE.

The undersigned for a valuable consideration, hereby relinquishes to his son, Stephen B. Wing, his time to act and do business for himself, I shall therefore pay no debts of his contracting nor claim any of his earnings after this date.

HARTSON WING.

Witness, Jos. A. HEMAN.

Sidney, Dec. 16, 1868. 3w3*

FREEDOM NOTICE.

I hereby give my son Charles W. Howard, his freedom from and after this date, to act and transact business for himself, I shall not claim his wages nor pay any of his debts.

JOSEPH E. HOWARD.

Witness: H. L. CUSHING.

Augusta, Dec. 21, 1867. 3t5*

HEARTH AND HOME.

EDITED BY

DONALD G. MITCHELL,

AND

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

On the 26th of December will be issued the first number of a new Rural and Family Paper with the above title.

It will be published weekly on sixteen large handsome pages, printed from new type on clear, white book paper, abundantly illustrated by the best artists.

IT WILL BE LARGELY DEVOTED TO

AGRICULTURE.

It will not go to the farmer with any airs of superior knowledge, for its conductors are well aware that every man knows many things in his own special calling better than they; but it will aim to aid the farmer in his peculiar difficulties, and to help him where he needs help. To this end, a large number of scientific men and men of practical experience will tell in its columns from week to week what they know about

Soils, Tillage, Drainage, Irrigation, Special Crops, Manures, Stock-Breeding, Poultry-Raising; the Arrangement of Fields and Buildings, all New Implements, Seeds, and Plants of Value.

It will carefully report to him all public discussions at home and abroad of matters pertaining to his calling, and no pains will be spared to induce the best farmers and planters all over the country to state in its pages the methods by which they reached the best results. What its writers have to say will smell of the fresh mould out of the field-nursery, and their object will be to present the farmer from humbugs, help him out of wrong ways into right ways, and to make the least work produce the most profit.

THE FRUIT GROWER

will find in this Journal all new fruits of value figured and described, and improved methods of treatment of established sorts, subject to the observations and criticisms of professional and accomplished cultivators. This paper will not be a party in the wars of the nurserymen; no favorite pomace shall cause it to speak well of an inferior fruit, or badly of a good fruit.

THE FLORIST

will find due space given in this Journal to flower culture, whether in summer or winter. The conservatory of the rich and the flower patch of the day laborer will be both subject of consideration and of such suggestions as experienced flower-growers or inventive amateurs can supply. This Department of the Journal will be under the supervision of a practical gardener and accomplished botanist.

Ornamental Gardening,

whether relating to parterres of flowers, or to the laying out of an estate, will be subject to special attention, and every number of the journal will have some one or more illustrations to further and to inform taste in this direction.

Rural Architecture

will be represented by a design each week, and in the course of the year we shall hope to give tasteful examples of every style of Rural Building, from a rustic arbor to a village Church.

Plans of Country Homes

which are noted for their attractiveness will be given from time to time, and also of Cemeteries, Parks, Villages Greens, and such directions with respect to details—whether of planting or road-making—as shall make them worthy of study.

To the Family Circle.

It will bring all that can interest the household: plain rules for healthy living and domestic management, from the folding of a napkin and the cooking of a good dinner to the education of children. It will make record of all that relates to new industries, progress in science, domestic comfort and fireside art. Here new books and favorite authors will have due notice, with choice items of domestic and foreign news. It will also bring to the Hearth the entertainment of adventures by sea and land, the cheer of good stories and the melody of sweet songs. In these features it will be strong, original and pure.

MRS. STOWE,

GRACE GREENWOOD,

MRS MARY E. DODGE,

will contribute to every number, and many of the best writers of the country will constantly enrich this department.

A NEW STORY BY

MR. J. T. TROWBRIDGE,

ENTITLED

"IN THE ICE,"

written expressly for HEARTH AND HOME, will begin with the first number to be immediately followed by an original novel from the powerful pen of

MRS. REBECCA HARDINGE DAVIS,

AUTHORESS OF

"LIFE IN THE IRON MILLS."

The Boys and Girls

will not be forgotten, but will find their own page always lighted with such fun in pictures, and such fun in stories, as shall make them look sharply every week for the coming of HEARTH AND HOME. There will be riddles, and puzzles, and games; and many pleasant women and cheerful men, who love the little people, will have much to say for their entertainment. And all the fun will be so tempered with good teaching, that we shall hope to make them wiser and better, while we maketh them merrier.

To All Who Live in the Country

we hope to bring entertainment, sound teaching, and valuable suggestions.

Finally, we are aware that it is easy, and not unusual, to indulge in large promises in a prospectus: we rely, however, upon the actual merit of our paper to make good all we have said; and to that we shall confidently ask the attention of every reading person to its ample and beautiful pages.

Begin with the Beginning.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

TERMS FOR 1869.

Single Copies $4, invariably in advance; 3 Copies $10; 5 Copies $15. Anyone sending us $45 for a club of 15 Copies (all at one time), will receive a copy free.

Drafts or money orders preferred, to prevent chances of loss by mail. Postage on HEARTH AND HOME to all parts of the country is only 20 cents a year, or 5 cents a quarter, payable at the office where the paper is delivered. A specimen copy of the first number sent free.

No travelling agents employed. Address all communications to PETTENGILL, BATES & CO., Publishers.

1t3P 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

$25 KNITTING MACHINE.

WANTED!—Buyers and Sellers for the RICKFORD FAMILY KNITTER, the most reliable invention for the household ever made. It knits 20,000 stitches a minute, runs back and forward, and does it up its own work. Parties are making from $3 to $5 per day at their homes. Our new Book of Instructions is plain and explicit.

RICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
12w3P 82 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER AND TREE SEEDS.

Wholesale or retail list to any address. Seeds on commission. Agents wanted. B M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842 4t3E

100 FARMERS WANTED

To sell our Books, Maps and Charts, this winter. $300 can be cleared in three months. Address B B. RUSSELL,
3t3P 55 Cornhill, Boston.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

DISEASES OF THE SCALP

PRODUCE GRAY HAIR AND BALDNESS!

The use of

HALL'S VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

will restore it to its natural color and promote its growth.

Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.

cop1 R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H, Proprietors.

THOMPSON & BLONDEL,

Manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of

DRAIN TILE,

For Draining Land.

Having the best facilities and the best materials for manufacturing the same, and having recently obtained the best and latest improved machinery, we are able to fill all orders for Tile, either in large or small quantities at short notice. We also manufacture FACE BRICK, equal to the Philadelphia. 42tf

THOMPSON & BLONDEL, Topsham, Me.

BARGAINS FOR CASH ONLY!!

By connection with parties in New York, Boston and other Cities, we can sell many kinds of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods and Clothing, at less than the Wholesale prices. There in connection with our large and well selected stock, offer great inducements to the inhabitants of West Waterville and adjoining Towns, than ever before. We send samples by mail, or can them on application; also, Agents for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, which with the new "Silent Feed" continue then as they ever have been Superior to all others. Rooms to let suitable for a Dentist, (upon the place), also rooms suitable for manufactures or Manufacturing purposes. JOSEPH H. HATCH & CO.

WM. H. HATCH,
HENRY HATCH,
JOS. H. HATCH, 45tf

JOHN C. ADAMS,

DEALER IN

BEEF, PORK, LAMB,

Mutton, Tripe, Poultry, Salt Provisions, &c.

No. 2 New Granite Block, Market Square,

AUGUSTA, ME. 36tf

BOSWORTH'S

Is the place to purchase your Fall WOOLEN GOODS. A large stock at low prices.

BOSWORTH

As a large assortment of CLOTHING; also under Shirts and Drawers at low prices.

BOSWORTH'S

Is the place to go and get your CLOTHING CUT, and made to order. CUTTING done at short notice in the latest style.

No. 158 Water St., Augusta. 46tf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, ME., Dec. 7, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the First National Bank of Augusta for the choice of Directors will be held at the Banking Room of said Bank on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

3w1 I. BOOTHBY, Cashier.

THE LACTOMETER, OR

MILK THERMOMETER,

For testing the quality of milk. For sale by TITCOMB & DORR, West end Kennebec Bridge. 3w1

A GOOD ASSORTMENT

Of Lap Robes at COLLER & HAMILTON'S.

UNION SLEIGHS,

The best in the market at COLLER & HAMILTON'S. 52

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A larger and better assortment of Shopping and Traveling Bags can be found at COLLER & HAMILTON'S, than elsewhere in the City. To be sold low! 52

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

Seaweed Tonic, Mandrake's Pills, and Pulmonic Syrup. For sale at FULLER'S DRUG STORE. 1tf

WEST'S BOTANIC BALSAM.

For Coughs, Cold, &c. For sale at

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

Poetry.

NEVER SATISFIED.

A man in his carriage was riding along,
A gaily dressed wife by his side;
In satin and lace she looked like a queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood sawyer stood on the street as he passed
The carriage—the couple he eyed,
And said, as he worked with his saw on a log,
I wish I was rich and could ride.

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,
One thing I would do if I could,
I'd give all my wealth for the strength and the health
Of the man who is saving the wood.

A pretty young maid with a bundle of work,
Whose face as the morning was fair,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight,
While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked in the carriage—the lady she saw,
Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And said in a whisper, I wish to my heart
Those satins and laces were mine.

The lady looked out on the maid with her work,
So fair in her calico dress,
And said, I'd relinquish position and wealth,
Her beauty and youth to possess.

Thus it is in this world: whatever our lot,
Our mind and our time we employ
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

Our Story-Teller.

THE MERCHANT'S WIFE.

A Story of Life's Vicissitudes.

A handsome barouche with a splendid pair of horses, harnesses and trappings all of equal style, waited at the open door of a mansion in a fashionable square at the west end of London. A young, beautiful, and richly attired lady descended the steps, accompanied by a gentleman, who handed her into her seat; already a lovely boy of about four years old was placed there.

"Come with us, papa," he cried, "this once."

"Do, Arthur," echoed the young mother; "Max pleads for us."

"Dear Blanch, I am overwhelmed with business this morning. But you will not be alone. Are you not going to take up Laura and Fanny Oliphant? There, go and enjoy yourselves; we shall meet at dinner."

He pressed the little hand resting on the carriage door, and she kissed his in return to their parting salutations, as the spirited horses, that had been pawing the ground impatiently, dashed off at full speed.

Arrived at Oliphant's, Mrs. Devonport found her cousins ready. There was a flower show and musical festival at Sydenham, and the Crystal Palace, so worthy of that name, would be attended by the gay votaries of fashion and pleasure. Some came there on this fair summer's day to view the rare and choice flowers, others to listen to the fine music, many to behold the world's wonders, the treasures of art and science, collected in the far-famed palace, but many more to meet with friends, or exhibit their toilettes, and discuss the different events then on the *tapis* in London.

Laura and Fanny Oliphant had lingered among the flowers; whether induced to remain by the sweet perfumes and glowing colors, or by the appearance of two dashing young guardsmen of their acquaintance who usually hunted in couples, the reader must decide. Mrs. Devonport, fatigued with wandering up and down the gay crowd, after appointing a place of meeting with her cousins, left them, and with her young son seated herself to hear the music of a new opera. His little hands were filled with expensive toys she had brought him.

"What a beautiful child!" was the general remark of strangers, as they passed him by, and beautiful he looked in his white embroidered cashmere dress and dark blue sash across one shoulder, forming a contrast to the curls that fell over it like a shower of gold, a velvet cap the color of the sash, whose single plume was fastened by a rich jewel.

Immediately behind Mrs. Devonport were seated two gentlemen, apparently more interested in each other's conversation than in the fine strains from the orchestra. Between a pause in the music, Blanche overheard (an unwilling listener) a portion of their conversation.

"And so the great house of Devonport & Co. is likely to become bankrupt."

"You greatly astonish me. I thought Devonport one of our wealthiest merchants."

"I can only say," replied the first speaker, "that a few days since a bill to a heavy amount, was returned to me, and on making inquiries this morning in the city, from a friend who is usually *au fait* in such matters, I have no doubt their liabilities will be enormous. And then they live in such an expensive style, that little wife of Devonport's might be an Eastern princess."

Poor Blanche! she could have exclaimed with Beatrice, "What fire in mine ears—can this be true?" She durst not leave the spot, fearing to attract their notice. At length, after what appeared to her an incalculable space of time, little Max, who had vainly endeavored to attract his mother's attention, began to cry. She rose, and taking the child's hand, moved away. Hastening through the throng, she sought her young cousins.

"Blanche, what ails you? How pale you look," said Laura.

"I have a sudden headache, dear (heart-ache would have been much more truthful). The heat and noise are insupportable. But I will not take you away; the carriage shall return, and these gentlemen will escort you back to town."

One of the young officers found Mrs. Devonport's carriage, and conducted her to it. She bowed her thanks. "Home," she just found voice to utter to the liveried servant, who stood waiting her commands; then, as they drove off, she sank back and burst into tears.

What a change! It was like one awakening from a dream, and what a rude awakening! Only a few hours since she had left a splendid abode, brilliant and happy; the very sunbeams seemed to dance before her path, a *coleur de rose* had tinted with its unreal hues life and life's scenes—now the veil was withdrawn, and what was revealed but present and prospective misery!

Blanche Devonport had been brought up tenderly—the darling of a fond father and over-indulgent mother; then, after her marriage, every gift wealth could bestow was lavished upon her by a kind husband. But though apparently the spoiled child of fortune, she had a noble, high principled mind, that prosperity could not harm nor adversity crush. Those bitter tears fell, not because she beheld passing away wealth and its enjoyments, but that her husband's name should be accounted dishonored.

By the time Blanche reached her home, she had resolved in her own mind what course to pursue. The child had fallen asleep, and was taken up stairs to his nurse. Mrs. Devonport was gratified to discover that her own maid, not expecting their return for several hours, had gone to spend the afternoon. She locked her room door, threw off the bonnet covered with its snowy plumes, the delicate peach colored dress trimmed with rich and expensive lace, laid aside the elegant little watch and chain with their costly appendages, then selected a black silk dress, a simple lace collar and cuff; would have even brushed straight the beautiful hair, almost the golden hue of her child's—but no, it absolutely would curl and wave as before. She sat down a few minutes to collect her scattered thoughts, for the first time in her existence about to confront the stern realities of life—but what matter? —she had her husband and her child left to her. At length, rising and ringing the bell, she inquired if Mr. Devonport had returned. He had, and was with Mr. Morton, his solicitor, in the library. Blanche felt a little nervous, but calmly went down stairs, then through a suite of splendid apartments to the library. Her hand was on the handle of the door, gently opening it, when she heard her husband's voice.

"Morton, I will make any sacrifice; buy time for payment at any price, if I can only keep these embarrassments from my wife's knowledge."

His wife entered the room.

"Dear Arthur, *I know all*—and now no further sacrifices must be made. Mr. Morton, as my husband's friend, I beg you will explain to me the most honorable course to ourselves, the most just to those to whom money is due."

Devonport was lost in amazement; he rose and clasped her in his arms.

"My brave little wife!—Fool and coward that I have been! I did not do you justice. There, Morton, have your own way now. Confound it, but I am happier than before I owed a shilling."

And the poor fellow brushed away a tear from his eyes.

The lawyer then briefly explained to Blanche, that, in consequence of the failure of a large firm abroad, her husband was on the verge of bankruptcy; that he had advised meeting the approaching crisis by lessening their expenses, and, with Mrs. Devonport's assistance, he felt confident of ultimately arranging matters satisfactorily. Then in reply to his questions as to how she obtained her information, Blanche detailed the conversation in the Crystal Palace, and inquired the name of the gentleman to whom they were indebted—yes, she said, *indebted* for her knowledge of these affairs—for he should be reimbursed by the sale of every jewel she possessed, and the money enclosed in a note, with the compliments of the "Eastern Princess;" and then poor Blanche began to laugh hysterically, and asked for a glass of water.

"My dear child," cried Arthur, "how inconsiderate I have been! You have taken nothing since breakfast." He rang the bell, ordering dinner to be hastened, and would not allow another word to be spoken on business until they returned to the library, when all three sat down to discuss deliberately how, in the most prudent manner, they might weather the storm.

The London season being at its height, the house of the Devonports was easily rented. A cottage in an unfashionable suburban district was taken, and thither they conveyed sufficient from their former residence to furnish it simply yet elegantly. But the chief part of the costly and valuable articles in the house were sold, as well as the horses and carriages.

Nearly all the servants were paid and dismissed—the lady who condescended to act as nurse, and of whom Blanche stood slightly in awe, among the number; a young housemaid, who was a great favorite with Max, begged to remain, and was retained to supply her place; the lady's maid was dispensed with, as Nelly would attend upon Mrs. Devonport also; she, with two others, formed the entire establishment.

Belgravia looked on and wondered; then in a few days the Devonports were forgotten. But if the creditors were surprised, they were also gratified, for within a year all was paid in full. Mr. Devonport, who probably had been too reliant on others, now attended closely to business, and worked early and late, stimulated to exertion by the heroic conduct of his wife.

One morning, about six months after the events already related, a gentleman was announced. The delicate tint on Blanche Devonport's cheeks changed to a deeper color, as she read the name of Mr. Charles Stanley on his card.

"Pardon my intrusion, Mrs. Devenport," he said on entering, "but I only recently returned from a tour abroad, and have now called to apologise for the rude remarks I was guilty of uttering, when seated near you, one memorable day last summer. On your rising, my friend recognised you, and I felt deeply concerned for the pain I must have caused you. I have seen your husband's solicitor, and understand from him how nobly you acted. And now allow me to leave this money (laying down a pile of notes) in Mr. Devonport's hands, until perfectly convenient for him to repay me."

"Indeed, Mr. Stanley," replied Blanche, recovering from her embarrassment, "you little know the service you rendered us. As to this money, I thank you greatly, but cannot take it."

"Well, then, I shall call upon Mr. Devonport, at his warehouse; but pray give me leave to renew my visit at some other day."

Blanche assured him he would be most welcome; and Mr. Stanley took his leave, determined in some manner to benefit the Devonports.

It was now the end of a long, cold winter, and in the early spring Charles Stanley was enabled to carry out his purpose. He owned a pretty little villa, with a few acres of land, about ten miles distant from London, situated in a beautiful country, and near a railroad station. At this time a fast friendship had sprung up between the former debtor and his creditor; and one day, hearing Blanche lament for her child's sake the want of purer air, he turned to her husband saying: "I know the very spot that would suit you, to be rented by a friend of mine. He prefers to reside in town, but would like it occupied by a small family. It is, too, remarkably cheap."

He then named so low a sum, that Devonport was induced to accompany him to look at it; and in a few weeks they were comfortably settled in their new home.

Blanche had the gratification of seeing her little Max bright and blooming as formerly; and when at last she discovered the name of the real landlord, she appreciated the delicate manner in which he was determined to serve them—the gardens of fruit and flowers, the pleasant terraces, and the shady groves were more prized by her than all their former luxury.

Their summer friends had of course flown with the change of fortune, but a few tried and valued ones remained. The Oliphants had never deserted them; and Charles Stanley, who was a constant guest, at length made an offer to Laura. She, rather proud of her conquest, accepted him, but professed to believe he only asked her that he might become related to her Cousin Blanche.

The Devonports never returned to the fashionable world they left "its gold and all its 'broidered equipage" having, by sad experience, lost all charm in their eyes. But, if not moving in the same rank as formerly, they fully regained the honorably name, which was only dimmed for a time, but never lost.

LITTLE TIM.

Morning broke over the busy, toiling city—a dull, gray morning of early spring. In the crowded courts and alleys, in the dark cellars and stifling garrets, the light struggled faintly in. Gaunt, dirty figures came out into the streets, and stumbled against others returning to their miserable homes, after a night of drunkenness, or theft, or sin. Such sad, sad faces! such harsh, discordant sounds of swearing, and scolding, and blows and quarrelling!

On the first landing of a staircase, common to a number of rough lodgers in one of the houses, a heap laying in one corner—a heap which looked at first only a bundle of rags, but on a nearer view might be seen to move, and heave, and show signs of life. Presently the whole mass stood erect, and a child's pinched, dirty, hungry face peered out from the rags, which scarcely hung together on the little attenuated form. Soon a woman's voice, raised to its highest pitch inquired, "Where's Tim?—that young rascal!" But the question met no reply, and the woman reeled into a door close by, and Tim slid down the dirty stairs and out into the court, glad to have escaped, in his dark corner, the eye of the drunken creature who had called him so fiercely.

Up and down streets went little Tim, till he got into one which was wide and grand indeed, when compared with the miserable lanes out of which he had come. All shops were shut except a baker's, and out of this, just as Tim passed, there came a stout, rosy boy, with a big basket covered with a cloth; and from the basket there was a pleasant smell of hot bread, and from the boy's throat a cheery though half subdued cry—

"One-half-dime; two a dime, hot cross buns!"

"What's them!" thought Tim; whatever's them? And why are all the shops shut, like Sunday? Perhaps 'tis Sunday, and I've lost count—shouldn't wonder."

And Tim followed the fragrant basket, and his hunger began to assert itself, and before another baker's shop he paused again. Heaps of round, inviting cakes in the window; people coming and going, with buns or money in their hands. But what was that to Tim; nobody gave him one. He was meditating a rush into the shop, and an attempt to grasp a bun on the sly, when a voice near him said—

"Have you had your breakfast, little boy?"

Tim started. Breakfast! Some cold potato and a crust of mouldy bread, about that time the day before, was all Tim had had for four and twenty hours. He made no reply and then one of the coveted buns was held to him by the stranger. He snatched it like a hungry dog, and without a word, was shuffling off. The stranger's hand was on Tim's shoulder, and he tried in vain to wriggle away.

"Were you very hungry?"

No answer.

"What is your name?"

Still not a word.

"Come with me—I have something to tell you."

Tim was obliged to obey, and, the firm grasp still on his shoulder they moved on together. Tim could not resist eating his bun, and when that was done another was given him, and by that time he and his new friend had turned down a passage from the main street, not far from the steps of a church, and stopped before a large black door, on which was painted in white letters, "Free School." Tim could not read these words. He had not the smallest idea what letters were for. He was just as ignorant—poor child—as he was ragged, half starved, and miserable. The gentleman opened the door and went into a large, clean room, which was empty, though a number of benches were ranged across it, and a sort of platform raised at the upper end.

"Now, my little man," said the gentleman in a kind clear voice, "tell me your name."

"Tim."

Other questions followed, which were answered in a curious guttural sound, difficult to understand, and yet there were gleams of intelligence in poor Tim's blue eyes, which gave his questioner hope.

Soon, the empty benches began to fill with figures very much like his own—little ragged boys, of all ages and sizes. And then a lady came, and, standing by the gentleman's side, said, "We will sing a hymn;" and she raised her clear voice in slow, sweet notes, and Tim caught again, and again—that wonderful name of Jesus. Then the gentleman said a prayer, very short and simple; and the lady and he went around the room and told the groups of little eager children, that a large text pinned up on the wall read thus—and they were to try and repeat it:—"As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Some of the children soon learned the words; they had often been to school, while others—new comers, like Tim—could not catch them quickly. But he did like to look at the pictures, which were unrolled, afterwards, of the brazen serpent, and the poor bitten people lying around; and then, of Jesus on the cross, and the words He spake, which she said over and over again: "Come unto me, and I will give you rest." Tim had a vague feeling that he often wanted rest. His kind friend had intended to speak to him after school, for he felt a strange interest in the child; but, as the troop of children left the room, he did not see him amongst them, and he could only hope, he would return another day.

He was not disappointed. Tim found his way to the school again and again. No one could fail to be struck with the earnestness with which he listened to the history—so new to him, so familiar to the children who read Tim's story—of Jesus, the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world.

Mr. Stephens—for this was the name of Tim's friend—stopped the child several times, and questioned him about his home.

He had none, he said. He went about where Suky did, and slept anywhere—on the stairs, on the floor; it didn't matter. Suky never kept long in the same place. Sometimes she was in —— Court, sometimes in —— Lane.

When asked who Sukey was, he didn't know; only, he had always been with her, and she gave him what he got to eat unless—and here a great sob nearly choked the words—unless he stole it.

Mr. Stephens looked pained and sad. Then he said, next time Tim came, he would try to go with him to the place he then was living in, and find out if all he said was true. "Meantime, Tim," said the clergyman, "never thieve. Here is sixpence to spend in bread, if you are hardly put to it by hunger; but, my boy, those that love Jesus must keep His words; and He hates all thefts, and lies and swearing; and those who do such things, and like to do them, cannot be His children."

That sixpence, all his own, was riches to Tim; he held it tight, and when he got to —— Court, put it in his mouth for safety, so that by no possibility Sukey could see it. Tim sat down on the steps of the court for a few minutes, just to think it all over—all that he had heard. A small strip of the glorious May sky above him made him think of the beautiful country where every one was good, and he was wishing [illegible] was there, when a thump on his back ma[illegible] Ah, such a blow! and so many more [illegible] string of such dreadful words! [illegible] tipsy enough to be violent, a[illegible] about her. She bade [illegible] come along; and, disappearing for a moment into the house, she returned with a bundle containing all her possessions, and told the child to follow her.

The woman went swiftly on—far, far in the opposite direction from the neighborhood of —— Court. Now and then she dived into a public house, and came out smelling of gin, and then on again, looking behind to be sure the child followed. At last, toward evening, they came to a by-lane, where there was nothing passing, and Sukey then told him that he must look sharp and make use of his wits and his light fingers. He had known how to pick up bits for himself, and now he must carry on business in a larger way.

Tim looked straight at the woman: he knew very well what she meant; he was only seven years old—poor little one—but he understood it all.

"If you don't I'll break every bone in your skin! and you begin by picking the first pocket that comes handy,"

"I won't never steal no more," the child said, at last—"never! "you may kill me, but I *won't*."

"You won't! we'll see to that;" and so violently was Tim shaken that the treasured sixpence fell out of its hiding-place, and was seized and pocketed.

"Where did you thieve that from, eh? A sharp one, you are! Come on."

She strode away, and they were off once more, but Tim watched his opportunity, and the next time Suky went into a gin-shop he set off, doubling and winding like a chased hart, till he thought he was out of reach of his persecutor. How he kept life in him for the next two or three weeks, I cannot tell; many another little waif like him just escapes starvation. But Tim hugged close to his heart the Name he had learned to love! and his one eager desire was to get to the kind gentlemen once more. One hot, sultry evening Mr. Stephens, coming out of his church after service, stumbled over something just within the door. It was Tim; but he neither spoke nor moved, and at first Mr. Stephens thought he was dead, but some water revived him, and when he opened his eyes, they were turned up to his friend with a look of love and gratitude, which was very touching, as he said—

"I've never stole no more. Will He take me, do you think, and forgive—will He?"

For many weeks this little out-cast lay sick unto death in a hospital, where Mr. Stephens got admission for him. There the kind nurse and lady visitors lingered by his bed, and wondered; the Good Friday story had taken such deep root—had so wonderfully quickened the seed then sown.

Then came returning health, and Mr. Stephens almost trembled to see whether there would be a change then; whether the spiritual life would grow in the world, as it had done in the shadow of the dark valley. But no disappointment was in store for those who had saved little Tim from misery, and showed him the path of life. The good woman who kept Mr. Stephens' school, took the child to board and lodge. He went on errands for the Rectory, close by; he cleaned knives and boots, and was faithful and diligent. In time he became of great use in the school, as a monitor and teacher of others. The memory of that hot cross-bun and that Good Friday did not pass away; many a time, as Tim grew older, Mr. Stephens heard him telling it, to arrest the attention of some poor little ragged new-comer to the school.

What a Blind Man may Do.

The biography of James Gale, inventor of the non-explosive gunpowder process, and other devices, which have just appeared in England, shows that a blind man may accomplish some apparently impossible things. Mr. Gale, who is a blind man, was not trained in the ordinary way, at a school especially for the blind, but by dictation of the knowledge to be imparted, and without being made to feel that he belonged to a separate class; and his biographer contends that there is no insuperable difficulty in a blind boy being educated in an ordinary school,—that he can read, cipher, and even write from dictation with his class, if the many blind men who have distinguished themselves, hardly one is known to have been educated at a school designed exclusively for the sightless; and not one in twenty of those so educated in Paris is able to earn a living.

As the result of the independent mode of training, by which the students' powers are very much stimulated, Mr. Gale has ridden a horse race, and won it. Returning once in a carrier's van from Plymouth to Tavistock, when the driver lost his way through the darkness of the night, his acute sense of hearing enabled him to detect the fact that they were on the wrong road and to lead them into the right one. He has succeeded in concealing his blindness so effectually, that he has actually acted as a guide to more than one person who happened to be unacquainted with the locality, and concealed the fact of his blindness until the journey had been concluded. He had ridden a blind horse over several miles of ground, and he has even shot pigeons at a shooting match. He possesses remarkable shrewdness and energy in business affairs, and is widely known in England as a philanthropist. He has much regard for the poor, and founded the South Devon and Cornwall institution for the instruction and employment of the blind.

In 1864, he began to experiment with gunpowder, and the next year announced that this dangerous material, when mixed with fine powder made from fine glass, could be carried about like other merchandise and not explode. He also invented an ammunition slide and a rudder ball cartridge, by which a very great rapidity in firing may be obtained; a fog shell, which, when thrown upon the upper deck of the ship, generates a vapor so impenetrable, that the sailors and marines on the boats are entirely unable to see any object not immediately close to them; and a balloon shell, which when thrown from a height, clears a space of a hundred feet from every thing except very ponderous objects.

Thought and Electricity.

"As quick as thought," we say, when we would imply a maximum of celerity. But is thought so rapid? According to the recent experiments of the famous German physicist, Helmholtz, the process of thinking and willing is a comparatively slow one. An impression made upon the body takes a perceptible time to reach the brain; and when the brain wills to put in action a corporeal member, it takes time to communicate its orders thereto. The interval required by a shock given, say to the foot, to announce itself to the brain has been measured—impracticable as this may seem thus:

An electric current has been applied to a muscle or a nerve, and the instant of its contact has been automatically registered on a chronograph. The moment the patient has felt the shock he has touched a key, which has made a second mark upon the register; and this last mark has been found to be separated from the first by several tenths of a second of time. The interval was the time occupied by the sensation in travelling to the brain; by perception and reflection in the brain; and by the passage of the will from the brain to the digit touching the key. A few tenths of seconds may not appear much but we must remember that a direct electric current would have traversed the distance instantaneously. It is evident, therefore, that the nervous current, or, if you please, the speed of thought, is much slower than that of electricity.

M. Radua estimates that the latter is twenty million times more rapid than the former. The rate of thinking and acting upon thought varies materially in different people. Astronomers know this to their cost, as they are obliged to introduce troublesome corrections to their observation for personal equation, as they term it. Two experienced and highly accurate observers, will differ half a second in their records of an instantaneous phenomenon; and this difference between them is a constant quantity, remaining unchanged for years; he who observes thus much before his fellow to-day will do so to-morrow, and next month, and years hence. This peculiarity appears to have no connection with mental acuteness or ability; sharp, quick-witted men may observe much later than such as are slow and heavy headed; it is purely a question of the conductive powers of the nerves and rapidity of the perceptive and reflective action of the brain.—"*Table Talk*," *in Once a Week.*

Glorifying our Lives.

The faculty of making the most of our blessings, is a very happy one. The Spaniard of whom Southey tells that he always put on his magnifying glasses when he ate cherries, in order to make them seem larger, had the true philosophy of life. The good things that fall to the share of most men in this world are not so numerous but that they will bear a little pleasant exaggeration, and it is much wiser to make the most of them than to grumble because they are not more numerous. It is surprising to see how narrow means and simple pleasures may be eked out by a little invention. Sydney Smith, that great master of human happiness, used to cry out, "Glorify the room," and the windows being thrown open, let in a blaze of sunshine and flowers. The ancient Pompeiians, who were wise in their day and generation, seem to have well understood the art of making the most of everything. Their gardens were very diminutive, but by painting the surrounding walls with plants and landscapes, their little area became indefinitely enlarged to the eye of the observer, just as our shop-keepers enlarge their premises and multiply their goods by the aid of mirrors. It is well to glorify our lives in this way a little by throwing open the windows and taking an enlarged view of all our blessings.

A Puzzle for Geologists.

A very interesting, and, in one aspect, a profoundly important discovery has been lately made at Antelope, a station 450 miles west of Omaha. In digging a well for the railroad company, there was reached, at the depth of sixty-eight feet, a layer of human bones—undoubtedly human, from the fact that there were a skull and jaw, as well as other bones from the extremities and the trunk. The excavators assert that in the process of digging they have found layers of bones in which the remains of elephants and tigers were unearthed, it being known to everybody that these animals are extinct species on this continent. It remains for the savans to determine whether the human bones was covered so deeply by [illegible] or correct[illegible]

WOMAN.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifices her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands a simple specific which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLDS EXTRACT BUCHU. Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalise them with the hope of cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, appied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. To the simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The manner in which our present education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unnatural restraint of the ballroom. Then, with a body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain, upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, mental, or nervously, produce their legitimate effects. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims are nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known, HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of the Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

2m1

For sale in Augusta, by TITCOMB & DORR, druggists.

MAKE MONEY.

Wanted in each Village, Town and County of every State, a Man, Woman or Child, to raise a Club for the

BEST RURAL AND FAMILY JOURNAL In the World.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,

For the Farm, Garden and Household, Children included. Everybody wants it. Send for Premium List, giving terms and full particulars free.

ORANGE JUDD & CO.,

245 Broadway, New York.

4w2P

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT,

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in all parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. P4m2

An Antidote for Tobacco.

This great remedy invariably *removes all desire for Tobacco*, and is *entirely vegetable and harmless*. It is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies the blood, invigorates the system, restores the digestive and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and Chewers for Fifty Years Cured.* Fifty Cents per Box, post free.

A Treatise on the Injurious Effects of Tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., SENT FREE.

Agents wanted. Address Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—ONE BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS.

Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelly's Station, Pa.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH GAINED.—*I gained eleven lbs. of flesh,* and am restored to *sound health* by using the ANTIDOTE. S. D. BOWLES, Prospect, Me.

FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, *Secretary's Office.*—Please send a supply of ANTIDOTE. The one received *has done its work* SURELY. O. T. EDGAR.

[*Trade Mark* × *Copyrighted.*]

For sale in Augusta, by TITCOMB & DORR, Druggists. P4w2

AGENTS AND FARMERS WANTED!

"THE KING OF STOCK BOOKS."

1,200 Pages—200 Illustrations—all about the history and varieties, crossing, breeding, feeding and management, diseases and their remedies, of the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., etc. In cheapness and fulness it has no rival. Every farmer absolutely needs it. "THE NEW MAP OF WONDER," and a State map given to every subscriber, also to any person who will procure a good agent. For a descriptive pamphlet, address GOODSPEED & CO., Chicago, New York and Memphis. 4t2P

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

You need suffer no longer, unless you choose.

WHITE'S ELIXIR has cured more cases than all other remedies combined, and will cure you quicker than any other remedy in the world. Enclose a stamp for a circular containing a few names out of more than six hundred who have been cured by it; or $1, and the medicine shall be sent to you. All apothecaries sell it.

4w2P Address J. WHITE, Druggist, 38 Leverett St., Boston.

FOR ONE DOLLAR I XL ALL.

[*Licensed by United States Authorities.*]

GREAT ONE DOLLAR SALE.

DRY and FANCY GOODS, including nearly all kinds of desirable articles, at One Dollar Each. Clubs of Ten and upwards receive articles valued at from $3 to $100. Full particulars sent free. CLOUDMAN & CO., 40 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. 4t2P

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH FOR 1869.

January 1st the undersigned will begin the publication of a new series of this popular journal, in a much improved style, at one dollar and fifty cents a year. It will also be sent one year for $4 with either of the following, viz.: *Harper's Weekly, Monthly, Bazar, Atlantic, Blackwood, or Galaxy*, thus giving a whole year of one of the widest-known journals of the day, for ABSOLUTELY NOTHING. Address

4t2P J. S. REDFIELD, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.

A VALUABLE GIFT.

50 pages. Dr. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway N. Y. 4w2P

WANTED, AGENTS,

Ladies or Gentlemen, everywhere, to sell our popular allegorical engraving "From Shore to Shore," and our splendid Christmas picture the "The Babe of Bethlehem," both perfect gems. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass. 4w2P

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED.

Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen Pictures and Catalogue sent for 20 cents, twice as many 30 cents. MANSON LANG,

P4t2 94 Columbia St., N. Y. City.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL. Stencil Tool SAMPLES FREE. Address A. J. FULLAM Springfield Vt. 4w2P

DIRIGO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

NORTH'S BLOCK,

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Affords every facility for acquiring a

Thorough Business Education!

Among the Branches pursued are

BOOK-KEEPING,

In all its Departments,

Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law and Correspondence, English Grammar, Geography, Nat. Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Reading, Spelling and Penmanship.

For full particulars call at College or send for a Catalogue.

D. M. WAITT, } *Proprietors.*
H. F. WOOD, }

48tf

E. W. WHITEHOUSE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office East Side, Cor. Bangor and Cony streets, Augusta Me. 45tf

IMPROVEMENT IN

CABINET ORGANS.

(*Patented* 1868.)

THE MASON & HAMLIN

IMPROVED VOX HUMANA

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove

THE MOST POPULAR IMPROVEMENT EVER MADE

in instruments of this class.

It is now several years since the invention and application to such instruments as the VOX HUMANA, which was first applied by its inventor to the Organs of Mason & Hamlin, who were urged to introduce it to the public. In its then imperfect state, and especially considering its liability to get out of order, they were unwilling to adopt it. From that time continuous experiments for its improvement have been made in the factory of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company and elsewhere, which have at last been eminently successful, the result being the Mason & Hamlin Improved Vox Humana, combining several patents.

In combination with the Automatic Bellows Swell, used only in these Organs, it wonderfully increases the capacity and beauty of the instrument, imparting delicious qualities of tone, and producing novel and exquisite effects; especially adding to its variety and delicacy of expression, and increasing, somewhat, its power. The peculiar excellencies of several Orchestral Instruments are successfully imitated; and altogether as frequently characterised by organists "the effect is fascinating." It is simple in construction, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no additional skill for its use, being operated by the ordinary action of the bellows, requiring no separate pedal.

STYLES AND PRICES.

Attention is invited to the new styles of Organs, and new scale of prices announced this month.

NEW STYLE, No. 21—FIVE STOP DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGANS, with Vox Humana. Case of solid Black Walnut carved and panelled, new design. Stops Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Vox Humana. *The best Organ of its size that can be made.* Price $170.

NEW STYLE, No. 22—The same Organ, in Rosewood Case. Price $200.

NEW STYLE, No. 39—The same in Pipe Organ style of Case. Carved and Panelled, Walnut, with richly Gilt Pipes. Price $300.

NEW STYLE, No. 37—SUB-BASS AND OCTAVE COUPLER CABINET ORGAN, FIVE STOPS—Diapason, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, Vox Humana. Solid Walnut Case. Each key commands four separate reeds or vibrators. An Organ of surpassing power and brilliancy, and great variety. Price $240.

STYLE No. 1—FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN—Solid Walnut Case, plain. Price $50.

STYLE No. 3—FOUR OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGAN. Solid Walnut Case, plain. Price $75.

STYLE A—FIVE OCTAVES, ONE STOP—Tremulet, with one set of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and Panelled Walnut Case. Price $100.

STYLE C—FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE STOPS, Viola, Diapason, Melodia, Flute, Tremulant, with two sets of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and Panelled Walnut Case. Price $125.

MANY OTHER STYLES AT PROPOR